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MR. WILSON AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The Manila Times hopes that President Wilson will not appoint either James H. Blount or William A. Jones, chairman of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, as governor general of the Philippines. James H. Blount was the special commissioner sent by President Cleveland to the Hawaiian Islands in 1893 at the time of the revolution which abolished the monarchy. His report was to the effect that the action of American Minister Stevens in having a force of bluejackets land from the U.S.S. Boston was unwarranted. It was upon this report that negotiations were begun with the deposed queen for her restoration, but were broken on her refusing to grant a general amnesty. The Times says that "it has been manifest for some time that Judge Blount's candidacy is being industriously promoted from Washington. One strong reason stands against both men. They have for themselves decided the Philippine question and committed themselves irretrievably. To Judge Blount American connection with the Philippines is a succession of acts of infamy, interspersed with conspiracy. Mr. Jones's bill shows that he, too, has already prejudged the question. If the new President would have safe counsel for himself and his party he will at least not choose a man for governor general or for place on the Philippine Commission who has a personal theory to prove. The Philippine problem should not be prejudged, but should be examined with open eyes and minds and by the ablest men the Democratic party has in its group of leaders."

This is very good advice for the incoming President. The connection of Judge Blount's name with the position of governor general inevitably wakens recollections of the mistake made by President Cleveland by prejudging the Hawaiian case and seeking to turn back the hands on the clock of progress. If Mr. Blount's report in that instance had worked out to full fruition, the world would have seen the United States restoring a monarchy which had done nothing for the progress of the islands and smothering a movement for the liberation of the islanders from misrule. The attitude taken by Mr. Blount was approved by President Cleveland, who thus at the beginning of his administration took a step that impaired public confidence in his political judgment. That President Cleveland had prejudged the Hawaiian situation was shown by his sending Mr. Blount as a "paramount commissioner" to Hawaii with so large powers that the Secretary of the Navy instructed Admiral Skerrett to obey all instructions from Mr. Blount as to the course to be pursued at the Hawaiian Islands by the force under his command.

Mr. Blount was sent to Hawaii while the U.S. Senate was in session, but his appointment was not placed before that body for confirmation, although he was to perform such important duties. The relations of Commissioner Blount with the Navy at that time may be found in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 17, 1894. If the name of Mr. Blount had been sent to the Senate by President Cleveland there would undoubtedly have been so extensive a discussion that President Cleveland would have understood the temper of the American people in the matter of abolishing a republic to restore a dusky potentate. To what extent this unfortunate position of President Cleveland in respect to Hawaii weakened his party support and the trust of the general public can only be surmised, but the fact that the republic continued to prove the rationalness of its origin could not have failed to lessen the prestige of his administration.

This Philippine question may present to President Wilson a situation not wholly unlike that of Hawaii, and he may start his administration auspiciously or inauspiciously just in proportion as he grasps that situation with the clear prevision of a statesman or with the

prejudice of a rainbow-guided doctrinaire. Among the first impressions formed by Americans of the republican movement in the Philippines was the belief that it was the expression of the democratic aspirations of a united people. As the islands came to be explored and studied by ethnologists like the present Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines, Dean C. Worcester, it was seen that the "united race" was in reality a conglomeration of tribes, speaking some Spanish, but mostly jungle-born dialects, and having no racial traditions or history that could possibly make for political cohesion. Then it came to be understood that the slightest breath of internal dissension would destroy this temporary agglutination of the natives and would turn the islands into a state of turbulence and lawlessness, the extent of which we may imagine by considering the present condition of strife-torn Mexico, which, though trained for several generations in the conduct of a republican form of government, has for the last three years been the prey of revolutionists through the want of a strong central government able to grapple with the opposition of the disappointed politicians.

There are many men familiar with conditions in the Philippines whose advice President Wilson could profitably seek before committing himself on this question, but we know none better qualified to give him a clear, sympathetic opinion of our duties to the islands than Major John P. Finley, U.S.A., now in the United States. For some years this conscientious officer was the district governor of Zamboanga, capital of the Moro Island of Mindanao. He gave the closest thought to the working out of the plan of developing trade and husbandry among the Moros by establishing trading stations at which the natives could exchange their produce without being plundered as they had been for centuries by the stronger tribesmen. So patiently, so kindly, so tenderly almost, did this Army officer work with these children of the jungle and wilderness that he won their affection, and when recently he left them they bestowed upon him the title of Sultan, and begged him to petition the great governor in Washington not to turn them over to their enemies in the north, the Tagalogs and Visayans.

Major Finley's views were recently expressed in an address before the Fortnightly Club of Syracuse, N.Y., Jan. 28. The keynote of his talk was found in his statement, "Independence Is Not a Filipino Ambition." Major Finley was formerly stationed at Syracuse and has many friends there. The leading men of the city heard his lecture. "The great mass of inhabitants of the islands do not desire independence or self-government," said Major Finley. "They are satisfied to be under the protection of the United States for they are more prosperous, have more liberty and are happier than they ever have been in their history. Major Finley said "that the future hope of the islands lies in the million and a half children who are being taught English in the schools and who will be good citizens in the course of fifteen or twenty years." He further said that with the opening of the canal Zamboanga would become one of the most prominent cities of the Orient as ships could be sent through the canal to Zamboanga at any season and would encounter few storms. Under American control exports and imports have more than quadrupled, and the natives are more prosperous than ever. They have come to see that trade can be carried on without plundering. It is only the agitators and non-producers that clamor for independence. It will take the islands a long time to recover from the effects of centuries of repression, but with the protection of a country like the United States they will eventually blossom like the rose.

Major Finley has delivered some admirable addresses before other clubs in the United States, but the large part he has played in changing the conditions of Moro life his modesty has kept him from recounting, though readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, wherein have frequently appeared long accounts of his labors in Moroland, and the officers and men of the Army associated with him in Mindanao know well what he has done. If Mr. Wilson will consult with this officer, who has stamped his personality upon the Moro country, he will learn of one part of the archipelago where independence is not desired, where a vow has been taken that the day that the United States shall commit the Moros to the government of the tribes in the northern islands will see the beginning of hostilities. Another officer who can give expert testimony on this subject is Col. Hugh L. Scott, 3d Cav., U.S.A.

Major Finley believes that the islands will be aided in their development by the immigration of young Americans in the near future, and that as this country fills up the archipelago will afford an outlet for our surplus population. This immigration and the assistance it will give to the material and intellectual progress of the islanders will be impossible if independence shall be granted before the proper time, and the lives and property of foreigners shall be endangered by an unstable government inviting interference, if not subjugation, by some other nation.

Much has been written in depreciation of the work of the Russian cavalry in the Manchurian war, but according to General Kousmine-Karawaof, assistant to the Russian Chief of Artillery, it was the cavalry that saved the army of Kuropatkin from destruction at Liao-Yang and Mukden. In a report of the Military Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies on the importance of increasing the cavalry of France in proportion to the other arms of the service the Russian

artillerist is quoted as follows: "People seem to think that our cavalry did not render us great service in the last war. These are the ideas of professors who find nothing new to add to their theses on strategic reconnaissances or upon the use of masses of cavalry on the battlefield. But, nevertheless, in many cases, and notably at Liao-Yang and Mukden, it was our cavalry which saved the army from complete destruction. Without that great superiority of our cavalry, in the state of exhaustion of our troops after such prolonged fighting, we should have met a disaster if the Japanese cavalry had charged our infantry in retreat. And at Sandepou some Japanese infantry still unshaken, but caught as it sallied in front of Mitchanko's cavalry, was thrown into a panic. I do not affirm that our cavalry was well handled during this war—far from it—we did not even have a true cavalry general on the spot; but nevertheless it rendered us notable service." This report further shows that, despite the accepted antagonism of France to Germany, the French military experts are ready to take all the good things they can find in the German military system. "Is there any need of reminding you," says the report, "that the German theorists have made the corresponding increase of cavalry with an increase in the other arms an axiom of their military organization?" General Von Kleist, of the German army, is quoted as saying that "to weaken the cavalry for reasons of economy or increase beyond measure the infantry and artillery amounts to clipping the wings of an eagle in the hope of making his talons grow. Armies thus composed of infantry and artillery may perhaps for a long time offer a passive resistance; never will they gain a decisive victory." The report proceeds: "We have no intention of criticising the increase given to the artillery; but what is the use of multiplying batteries and stretching out the trains if to protect them the commander has at his disposition only a few horsemen worn out by fatigue and condemned on account of their small number to an incessant labor? Insufficiently protected, our improved guns with their precious supplies run the risk of falling into the hands of the enemy. All military writers, all generals, who from the most ancient times have written upon this subject, have been unanimous in proclaiming the necessity of increasing the cavalry correspondingly with an increase of the forces and of the trains."

General von der Goltz, who trained the Turkish army, in an article in the Deutsche Rundschau of Jan. 30 defends himself and German tactics against the charges which have been made right along as to the cause of the defeat of the Turks in the fighting with the Bulgarians. He points out that he left Turkey seventeen years ago and declares that he could not carry out the reorganization of the army along practical lines because Abdul Hamid absolutely refused to permit field maneuvers, target practice or anything which made for practical experience. Abdul regarded energetic, hardworking officers with suspicion. He saw in the maneuvers nothing but conspiracies. The Sultan insisted that anything relating to the army required his sanction, which was rarely given. Even an attempt to give the General Staff practical training failed. The German military system, says General von der Goltz, could not be inaugurated where such a spirit prevailed. In the fact that some of the German papers joined in the tirade against himself and the German system, he says, he saw what German commanders may look for if luck deserts them on the battlefield. He adds: "If despite all this I have been considered throughout half of Europe as the cause of the ruin of the poor Turkish army, so am I the richer for another experience, namely, that what is called public opinion and the judgment of the world deserves less consideration and is of less value than I already gave it and that history actually is the *fable convenue* of Napoleon I."

Representative Joseph R. Knowland, of California, member of the Board of Directors of the National Defense League, has issued a statement declaring that Congress should appropriate annually for at least two battleships, and demanding that an adequate American fleet be stationed at all times in the Pacific. Mr. Knowland said: "When the Pacific coast delegation has requested that a fleet of battleships be retained in Pacific waters we have been informed that the present strength of our Navy would not permit of this, and that to divide the fleet would be unwise. With the weight of our naval force on the Pacific we are insuring peace. Is it not wise to maintain a strong fleet in a locality that experts declare to be most vulnerable? The Pacific coast is our door to the awakened republic of China, the Philippines, Japan, Australia, the South Seas, the west coast of South and Central America, Alaska and Mexico. To-day in Mexico the situation is critical. We of the Pacific coast demand that there be permanently assigned to the far western seaboard a fleet of battleships commensurate with our growing importance."

On the subject of the retirement of enlisted men a correspondent says: "The enlistment period has been increased, travel pay reduced, double time for foreign service abolished, and the 'reserve' has, no doubt, come to stay. In view of these facts, why not retire the enlisted man from the Regular Establishment at twenty-five years, putting him on the reserve list for five years with all the regular pay and allowances extended to regular retired men? These men would be valuable in time of war to assist in mustering in, instructing and drilling recruits."

The recent murder of Capt. John Watson, 8th U.S. Cav., by a Moro who sneaked into his camp and killed him while he slept prompts the Manila Times to ask whether a better way might not be found for dealing with the Jolo Moros who seem to possess traits different from those of the main Moro Island of Mindanao. The Times refers to the suggestion of an Army officer whose name is not given, that a trial be made of a system of partly governing the Jolo Moros through their own people. He would form police forces—call them Constabulary, Scouts or what you will—of properly trained and organized Moros selected from among the very people with whom they are to deal. He believes that thus there could be effective control without what the Moros regard and resent as an intrusion into their affairs. He says that practically the same thing is being done in other parts of the Moro Province and with other tribes. The success of the Constabulary in enlisting and training some Negritos at Baler seems to this officer to demonstrate the feasibility of his idea, even admitting that the Negritos are not so warlike and implacable as the Moros. The Army garrisons, according to his plan, would be held for work that requires troops, but daily contact would be through this special Corps. For Jolo he would have "a number of small stations in the interior, connected by telephone and trails, commanded by Americans and manned by trained Moros selected from among the people of the locality where the special forces are to operate." This idea of constructing and occupying a number of small stations in the interior of the island commanded by Americans and manned by trained Moros indicates to Army officers who have done duty in the Moro country that this mysterious officer quoted by the Manila Times has never been in that section of the Archipelago. Too many Americans have already been lost there without inviting marauding natives to go in and massacre the small station garrisons, to say nothing of the loss of arms and ammunition, which is certain to happen if placed in the hands even of trained Moros. Every rifle that is lost in that manner becomes ultimately the cause of the death of American soldiers. "Keep rifles and ammunition out of the hands of the Moros," was the sentiment expressed this week by an officer of the Army who has returned recently from the Moroland.

While the Army authorities and civil officials of the Archipelago welcome any new ideas relative to the government of the troublesome islanders to the south, there is one feature of the slaying of Captain Watson that should not fail to carry a lesson to those who talk of giving the Filipinos independence at a fixed and comparatively early date, and that is that if the Moros resent the intrusion into their affairs of so powerful a political force as the Government of Americans how much more would they resist any attempt by the Filipinos, whose military prowess they despise, to bring them into submission to laws made by the Christian inhabitants of Luzon? The practically peaceful condition of the Moro country to-day may mislead some enthusiasts into the belief that it has been brought about through the aspirations of the natives toward democratic rule. Nothing could be further from the truth. The calm now prevailing in Mindanao is due to the hard fighting of the American soldiers in the course of the last ten years and more. It has been made possible simply by the exercise of superior fighting ability. If to the Filipinos had been left the same task that fell to the Americans after the Spanish collapse in 1898, there can be little doubt that the Moros would to-day be living independent of the government of Luzon, or the Filipinos would be still engaged in trying to conquer them. The state of affairs in Mexico is a fair sample of what many fear would happen among the Moros if American control were taken away. The Mexicans are one people, of the same religion and the same traditions, while the Moros are of a different race from the people of Luzon and of a different religion which has been at daggers drawn with Christianity for centuries.

Henry Shindler, who is well known to officers that have been at Fort Leavenworth, and who has written so many interesting accounts of the early days at Leavenworth, recently prepared a historical sketch inspired by the white marble monument in the National Cemetery at Fort Leavenworth reared to the memory of Sergt. Theodore Papier and Pvt. Robert Theims, Troop H, 6th Cav., who were killed in an engagement with hostile Indians, April 25, 1875. Mr. Shindler speaks of them as the "last of the Army's rank and file whose blood drenched Kansas soil." The fight in which these two men lost their lives occurred in an attempt of forty men of the 6th Cavalry under Lieut. Austin Henely to intercept a band of Cheyennes who had escaped from the Fort Reno agency. The Indians were met in the Sappa Valley. Shortly before had occurred the massacre of the Germaine family and the soldiers were determined to square accounts. They took the savages by surprise at dawn, and when the action was ended all the redmen had been killed but one who escaped. The dead totaled about seventy. The detachment of Cavalry lost only Papier and Theims. The guide of the Cavalrymen was Homer W. Wheeler, then a trader at Fort Wallace. Knowing the country so well he volunteered to act as guide and did his duty with such conspicuous gallantry that he was recommended for appointment to the Army. Ten months later he wore the shoulder straps of a second lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, and is now on the retired list as a colonel of Cavalry. Two Indians managed to get away, one young and one a man of family. When these two had gone about a mile from the camp, they stopped their ponies and looked back upon the field of carnage, whence came the crack of the Cavalry carbines. Then the older Indian said to the youth: "You are safe now, go on. I am going back to die with my family." Then wheeling his pony he rode back into the valley of death. The Cheyennes continued for years to sing the praise of the hero who rode back to die with his family. Lieutenant Henely's military career was cut short by an accident. He came to the United States from Ireland during the Civil War, when a boy. He enlisted in the 11th Infantry, and at the close of the war, was sent to West Point, where he graduated in 1872. While serving in Arizona with his regiment, in an attempt to cross a stream, at flood tide, ordinarily shallow, he was carried off by the current, and in an attempt to save him Lieutenant Rucker, a brilliant young officer of the same regiment, also lost his life. Mr. Shindler has also written a sketch in which he

seeks to shatter the legend that the first capital of Kansas was at Pawnee on the Fort Riley military reservation, and to prove that Fort Leavenworth should have the honor.

Just what a knowledge of how to ride a horse properly means in "saving weight" was recently explained by Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th U.S. Cav., in a description of his ride from Northfield, Vt., to Fort Ethan Allen. He rode the stallion Razzia the total distance of 100 miles in five minutes less than twenty hours, including all stops. The actual riding time was fifteen hours and thirty minutes, or a speed of a little more than six miles an hour. The conditions were very unfavorable for good time, first a heavy local rain soaking the horse and rider, and later a stiff wind blowing clouds of dust into their faces. The darkness often made it dangerous to keep up a trot on the badly torn up road. Captain Tompkins was accompanied on this ride by Cadet R. C. Kimball, of the junior class of the Norwich University, who rode the Morgan gelding Ethan, which, the Captain believes, he could ride under normal conditions of weather and roads seventy-five miles a day for five or six days. After the stiff ride in company with the stallion, the gelding next day showed no signs of stiffness or soreness, or swelling joints or tendons, his condition being entirely normal. Captain Tompkins sent a statement of this ride to The Farmer as indicating that the U.S. Cavalry needs and should have that kind of horse. Of the unpracticed riding of his companion, Captain Tompkins wrote without any idea of disparagement, but simply to bring out the fact that, although weighing only ten pounds more than the Cavalry officer the cadet rode "about fifty pounds heavier. I mean by this that his lack of skill and experience in a ride of this nature would make any horse carrying him expend the energy necessary to carry a weight of fifty pounds more than with the rider an experienced horseman." In our issue of Jan. 25, page 636, we published an interesting letter from Captain Tompkins on "The Morgan Horse for Cavalry."

The other day a committee of the United Daughters of the Confederacy made an appeal to the superintendent of the public schools of Kansas City, Mo., either to cease using a certain history or to expunge the part dealing unjustly with the Southern men and women of the war time. Through the superintendent the matter was taken up with the author, who has promised, it is said, that in the next edition of the work he would eliminate the objectionable matter. Commenting on this decision of the historian to change his book, one woman, writing in the Confederate Veteran, says: "A historian who will correct his work to suit the fancy and desire of each state or community only to save his book from elimination from public schools and thereby save himself from financial loss is not a suitable historian." While the Southerners are after Northern historians, the Northerners are on a similar tack respecting the South. At a recent meeting of the Wisconsin Veterans' Association a resolution was adopted for presentation at the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, charging the educational institutions of the South with misrepresenting the history of the Civil War, and asking the Government to create either a secretary of education or an interstate educational commission to supervise and control the school systems of the nation. Commenting on this action the Confederate Veteran says: "The Southern people would like very much to have the truth and the truth only in every printed volume of the United States." With the present craze for cabinet departments and bureaus, it would not be surprising if a bureau of history were eventually added to those now in official existence in Washington.

Not only does war give men of a military turn of mind opportunities to achieve greatness but, according to the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, successor of Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn, N.Y., it may give to men in civil life an opening for the development of latent talents. In a sermon on Feb. 2, preliminary to the celebration of the centenary of the great preacher's birth which is to be held in June next, Dr. Hillis called Beecher "one of the three great figures of the Civil War," the other two being Grant and Lincoln. Just as the war gave to Grant the opportunity to lift himself into the foremost rank among the great chieftains of all time, so the great conflict between North and South afforded to Beecher the stimulus required to test his peculiar metal. "Take the Civil War with Vicksburg and Appomattox out of Grant's life and you have a poor farmer, a poor tanner and the poorest possible tradesman," said Dr. Hillis. "Not otherwise take slavery and secession out of Beecher's career and you would lose his greatest series of sermons, those of 1859 and 1860, his popular lectures from 1850 to 1865, his speeches in England, his address at Fort Sumter, and his sermon on Lincoln, now found in nearly all our school readers. No one knew better than Beecher himself the opportunity that came from the Civil War."

In "Some Things We Have Remembered," by Percy Melville Thornton, the British writer (Longmans, Green & Co., New York), this incident is related of the author's father, Admiral Samuel Thornton, of the British Navy: "Dearly did my father love the British sailor. Once we had been spending some time at Shoreham, watching rowing contests of men belonging to the ships in that harbor. When waiting on the station platform for a train a drunken Jack Tar, who had strayed from Portsmouth, was pushed about and insulted by some people in the station, while some of the porters looked silently on. The Admiral rose up in all his professional indignation, appealing to those present and to the stationmaster in particular to put an end to this treatment of one of her Majesty's seamen. Not receiving immediate response, the Admiral expressed with so much vigor the opinion that the official ear deserved to be 'picked with a marling spike' as to obtain prompt attention for the erring son of Neptune, who was placed in care of a guard and sent back to Portsmouth." The passion for the sea which ever controlled the Admiral remained with him to the end, and it was by a dramatic turn of fate that he was drowned in fair weather when returning through

the Bay of Biscay by making a misstep, falling overboard and drowning, although the steamer was put about and every effort made to rescue him.

On the last sailing of the North German Lloyd steamer Barbarossa from New York an arrangement was made between her officers and the Branch Hydrographic Office to try to keep in touch by radio all the way across the ocean. On Feb. 8 the Branch Office received the report of the vessel's noon position at 12:25 p.m. The Navy radio and time service is of very great benefit to shipping generally. Almost every day the Hydrographic Office gets reports from vessels at sea stating that the noon time signal was received clearly or strongly. One of the important duties of the branch hydrographic offices is furnishing the correct time to inquirers. This duty has grown up with the offices. Some of the offices receive many telephone calls during the day for the correct time. All of these offices have chronometers where shipmasters and others interested can get comparisons. The Hydrographic Office will probably have an exhibit at the electrical show in New York in October. It will consist of electrotypes of original engraved plates and samples of charts printed by presses moved by electric motors.

We have referred several times to the activity of Dr. Chantemesse in popularizing the use of anti-typhoid vaccination in the French services. Recently in an address to the Paris Academy of Medicine he drew a comparison from the men of the French navy to prove the efficacy of the new treatment that for several years now has been tried with such success in the U.S. Army, which has the distinction of being the first to adopt the prophylactic as an army. In April, 1912, the Minister of Marine Delcassé authorized the use of the treatment in the French navy, but so indifferent were the men to the advantages of it that 67,000 declined to take it, but 3,107 were vaccinated. Dr. Chantemesse pointed out that the results have been striking. Out of the 67,000, 5,421 contracted typhoid, while of the 3,000 inoculated not a man caught the fever. This difference so impressed the French medical expert that he expressed the hope that in a few years typhoid might become as rare as smallpox.

The official Navy Register will come from the press the latter part of this month. This is a month earlier than its issue last year, but it would have been published still earlier if it had not been for a misunderstanding in the printing office. The most important change in the Register will be the restoration of the sea and shore stations of officers and other data contained in the monthly Navy and Marine Corps List and Directory. Last year this was left out because it was thought that it was only a duplication to publish practically the same information both in the annual and monthly books. But the change was not found to be satisfactory, as many who receive the annual register do not receive a copy of the monthly book.

Because of complaint that war vessels do not always do their utmost to aid vessels in distress, the Admiralty recently issued a circular dealing with salvage work by the British navy. The Admiralty reiterates the time-worn doctrine that it is the duty of warships to extend aid at all times to vessels in distress. As to reward, a commanding officer is allowed only to make a claim in respect to arduous and hazardous services, and this only with the permission of the Admiralty. Formerly, naval vessels were not allowed to claim salvage, and even when men had hard work and ruined their clothes, the Admiralty ruled that on no account was extra pay to be given for salvage services.

The wide scope of wireless messages is illustrated by the fact that the U.S. Army wireless operator at Eagle, Alaska, heard the government station at Key West, Fla., sending a message to Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 18, according to mail advices received at Seattle. The Eagle operator heard Key West's signals clearly, but Mare Island complained of static interference. The distance in an air line from Key West to Eagle is more than 4,000 miles. Climatic conditions in Alaska are ideal for wireless communication, according to the statements of the government operators.

Headquarters of the World Peace Foundation are to be established permanently in Boston, Mass., on an estate on Beacon Hill, purchased on Feb. 7 by Edwin Ginn. Possibly an international school of peace will be established there. Mr. Ginn has announced his intention of establishing such a school, to be equipped with a staff of lecturers, writers and teachers. Mr. Ginn some years ago said that he would contribute \$50,000 a year for the rest of his life, and that he had set aside \$1,000,000 for the same purposes, to be conveyed in his will.

Comdr. W. H. G. Bullard, U.S.N., Superintendent of Radio Service of the Navy, writes that during the visit of Army and Navy radio inspectors, and radio inspectors of the Department of Commerce and Labor, to the radio station at Sayville, L.I., on Jan. 17, that station did not hold communication with Nauen, Germany, as no attempt was made to establish such communication at the time of the visit. During the visit, however, a cablegram was exhibited which stated that messages from Sayville had, on some night previous, been received at Nauen.

The Women's Titanic Memorial Fund has received an addition of \$2,000, the subscription of the women of the Army. The interest in this memorial has been very general throughout the Army, the subscriptions having been in great part of one dollar and received from all parts of the world where the Army is stationed.

The United States indoor rifle shooting team record was tied and the triple tie in the Eastern Inter-club Rifle Shooting League was broken by the Warren (Pa.) Rifle Club, which made a score of 996 of the possible 1,000. This means that five men of this team placed 100 shots in a space that could be covered by a five-cent piece,

GOOD WORK AMONG THE SCHOOLS.

Gen. George W. Wingate is a veteran in disinterested public service. It is now over forty years since his active co-operation with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was so effective in establishing the National Rifle Association and starting the movement for rifle practice which has become so important an auxiliary of the military service. That age does not diminish the ardor of General Wingate's devotion to public duty is indicated by his activities as a member of the Board of Education of the city of New York and as president of the Public School Athletic League. The admirable work of the league is shown by the clear and convincing statements of General Wingate in his address at the meeting held in New York Jan. 3, 1913. The progress of the league during the last year, which is the tenth year of its existence, has been the most successful in its history. Of it General Wingate says:

"In no branch of athletics has greater improvement been displayed during the past year than has been the case in respect to rifle shooting in the high schools, and none has produced a more beneficial effect upon the character, habits and physique of the boys who have participated. Through the generosity of its friends, the league had been able to place a subtarget gun machine in fourteen of the largest high schools prior to 1912, and to add two more in the spring of that year. It had also been furnished with many valuable prizes. These subtarget gun machines are used in assimilated firing with an Army Springfield rifle. During the year 1912 over 4,000 boys have been regularly practicing. On May 1, 1912, there were reported 349 as qualifying as marksmen by making a score of 45 points out of a possible 50 (a very severe test) and 139 sharpshooters (those making a perfect score of 50). Those boys who have won their marksmanship and sharpshooters' badges are permitted to practice with cartridges in the rifle galleries of the different armories, and it is found that with the experience they have had with the gun machines they soon develop into remarkable shots.

"In the tournament which took place under the auspices of the league at the Sportsman's Show in 1912, at which a number of prizes were offered by different arms companies and others interested in the subject, over one thousand boys participated—more, in fact, than the subtarget gun machine and the target ranges that were provided would accommodate. The contests were close between the high schools which competed, and the shooting was fully equal to anything which has ever been seen in any of the National Guard competitions. Our high schools also competed for the Astor Cup, presented by Col. John Jacob Astor, which was shot for by eighteen preparatory schools on their home indoor ranges all over the United States. It was, however, won by the Iowa City School, the Morris High School being fourth.

"The training which the boys had subjected themselves to produced a difference between their conduct and that of other young men of their age which excited much favorable comment. They were transported in a special train without any particular control and were given perfect freedom upon the range. Yet, while they sang and otherwise enjoyed themselves in the cars as boys do, neither in coming nor in going was there the slightest disorder, and on the range their conduct was such that not the least objection could be made. Moreover, during the whole day, during which 127 young men were present in the open air, not a single boy was seen to smoke. This was not because orders had been given to refrain from doing it or because they were watched, for neither was the case. But simply because they had been instructed that if they were going to shoot well they must not use tobacco or indulge in any dissipation. The boys were enthusiastic beyond description over their experience, and left the range with the firm determination to practice their best during this winter, so as to make a better record in the next match, which will probably be held in June, 1913.

"That the League is doing a work of great value to the country in making sharpshooters of its schoolboys, has given an immense impetus to the interest in shooting among the high schools of New York which will unquestionably extend throughout the United States. The number of young men who graduate annually from these schools is about 50,000, and if this instruction should, as I hope and think will, be made general throughout the country, so that a large proportion of our youth should become sharpshooters, the boys besides attaining the valuable qualities of quick perception, steady nerves and cool self-reliance, and having an enjoyable time, would be led to abstain from cigarette smoking and other vices and to live clean, manly lives.

"When our League was formed in 1903 and for months thereafter there was no one in the schools outside of the physical instructors who knew anything about athletics, the boys were in physique far below the standard of an average country lad, their ideas of honor and fair dealing were perhaps even more below what was proper, and school pride hardly existed. Now there is scarcely a school in the city in which the interest in athletics is not widespread and intelligent among both boys and girls; where the children are not much stronger, more active and healthy than they were in 1903; where ideas of honor and fair play have not been created, which never before were known and where a spirit of school pride has not been developed which constitutes a most important educational factor. Today it is universally conceded that the League has become the largest athletic organization in the world. The best test of its work is the imitation which is going on all over the country. Already nineteen cities have organized public schools leagues on the model of our own, which are repeating in the schools of those municipalities the success which this League has achieved in the city of New York. In all it is estimated that over 200,000 children have participated in the athletics of the League during 1912. A larger army than ever was assembled in any battle of our Civil War.

"There is no way in which the robust, manly qualities of courage, nerve and hardihood are developed as much as in competitive athletics, and our games are having this result particularly upon the school boys of foreign birth whose ancestors for hundreds of years before them have been so oppressed as to have been almost slaves in the countries from which they came. The records of the schools show that the manly qualities which these boys are acquiring through our athletic contests are changing their natures, or rather the mental habits forced upon them by their oppression. This cannot but be fully equal in value to the intellectual information

they attain in school and cannot fail to be of equal or greater value to them when they become men."

PRESIDENT-ELECT WILSON'S DENIAL.

The Brooklyn Eagle of Feb. 10 publishes the following editorial comments on our paragraph of last week correcting by authority a false statement concerning President-elect Wilson:

"An esteemed contemporary is apparently displeased by the recourse of President-elect Wilson to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 'the official organ of the two Services,' to make authorized and emphatic denial for him of the report that he did not wish the Cadet Corps of the West Point and Annapolis Academies to be invited to march in the inaugural procession a month hence.

"The false report was not the thing to which the contemporary objected. Indeed, it was one of several papers in which that report appeared. It appeared there apparently on the idea that, if it was printed, that would be one item, if then it was denied, that would be another item, and in that case both items would enable such comment to follow as the paper might choose to make. All this involved the gentle art of taking chances on an error, of experimenting with its correction and of 'moralizing' on the whole subject. It suggested a facile fecundity which scorns accuracy, destroys brevity and magnifies 'enterprise.' We think it is that kind of 'journalism' which the practitioners are too modest to grasp between inverted commas, known as quotation marks.

"Mr. Wilson, however, really had adequate cause for starting his denial in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Every Army and Navy man would therein be certain to see it. Every other paper would thence be certain to reproduce it. The traditions and susceptibilities of the two Services would thus be conserved, and the two Services are sensitive alike to recognition and to appreciation. They have a preference for truth and are impatient when sterner liberties are taken with it than turning back the clock of the dancing rooms on nights when balls are officially required to close at twelve sharp. Even a President's daughter has been known to pardon, if not to promote that salutory tarrydiddle, and to dance till sun-up.

"And the President-elect had still another reason. The mendacity with which he interfered represented him as saying that, while he did not see why the two academies should take part in the inaugural parade, he would have no objections to the cadets of a Virginia military school doing so. That happens to be a school in the town of Mr. Wilson's birth. It also happens to be able to boast that the pupils of that school dress as well, march as well and look as well as those of either national academy. Besides, the President-elect had previously insisted that a New Jersey troop should take part in the parade out of compliment to him, and Indianapolis troop, out of compliment to Vice President-elect Marshall. Had the denial of the statement about West Point and Annapolis not appeared first in the organ of 'the Services,' not only would they have been offended, but the Virginia, New Jersey and several other state troops who are 'coming to the show' might have thought of themselves more highly than they ought to think, and thereby offended the Apostle Paul, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Marshall and other Democrats and Presbyterians. While 'our Government makes no discrimination among religions,' it should not be expected to make any against its own. The subject really looms larger than it seemed when this article was begun."

THE MEDAL OF HONOR, U.S.A.

From a circular issued by the historian of the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States, Gen. J. Madison Drake, we take the following facts concerning the holders of this badge of distinguished service:

"The American medal winners number less than 1,700 out of nearly 3,000,000 men composing the Union Army; on the impulse of the moment they rushed where others feared to tread through rainstorms of shot and shell, and red lines of deadly fire, even to the flaming mounds of cannon, in performing acts of such a character as to clearly distinguish them above their fellows for gallantry and intrepidity. The Congressional medal of honor has little intrinsic value; it bestows no rank or privilege, being simply the sole reward for many of the most gallant deeds emblazoned on the pages of American history. It is more difficult to obtain than the Victoria Cross of England, which entitles the holder to a special pension of ten pounds (\$50) when the cross is awarded, and fifty pounds (\$250) a year for life; or the Order of the Cross of the Legion of Honor of France, entitling the holder to one hundred francs per annum; or the Iron Cross of Germany, with a life pension of 150 thalers per year. Ninety-six per cent. of the most striking exhibitions of heroism were given by the men behind the guns, those who wore no insignia of rank, but were plain non-commissioned officers or every-day privates fighting for the Stars and Stripes.

"In 1897 President McKinley directed that 'in order that the Congressional medal of honor may be deserved, service must have been performed in action of such a conspicuous character as to clearly distinguish the man for gallantry and intrepidity above his comrades—service that involved extreme jeopardy of life or the performance of extraordinarily hazardous duty. Soldiers of the Union have ever displayed bravery in battle, else victories could not have been gained; but as courage and self-sacrifice are the characteristics of every true soldier such a badge of distinction as the Congressional medal of honor is not to be expected as the reward of conduct that does not clearly distinguish the soldier above other men whose bravery and gallantry have been proved in battle.'

"It was in 1782, almost at the close of the Revolutionary War, when General Washington established the badge of military merit as a reward for officers and men who had served with distinction in that long contest. Since then the reward system has assumed different forms. The brevet system, the most popular form, was started in 1776, and yet at the commencement of the War of 1812 not a single officer had received a brevet. The system, however, was fully developed in our war with Mexico, and when the Civil War broke out it became highly elastic. It was finally resolved in 1862 that some distinctive medal should be provided as a reward of valor, whether the soldier be an officer or an enlisted man, and Congress adopted the medal of honor.

"The number of medals of honor, given by states, are: Connecticut, 24; Delaware, 7; Illinois, 78; Indiana, 44; Iowa, 28; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 3; Maine, 15; Maryland, 16; Massachusetts, 63; Michigan, 43; Minnesota, 15; Missouri, 29; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 19; New Jersey, 29; New York, 236; Ohio, 127;

Pennsylvania, 152; Rhode Island, 15; Tennessee, 2; Vermont, 42; Virginia, 6; West Virginia, 28; Wisconsin, 15; U.S. colored troops, 27; Veteran Reserve Corps, 30; sharpshooters, 3; general and staff officers, 27. In addition to the above, 648 medals were given sailors and marines, as follows: During the Civil War, 336; during the Korean disturbance, 12; Samoan trouble, 4; Spanish War, 71; Philippine insurrection, 6; Chinese disturbance, 58. For heroism on board ship, 71; for heroism in rescuing persons from drowning, 83. For heroism during the fire on the U.S.S. Dakota, 6; for heroism at Cuzco, Cuba, 1. Simple as the medal of honor is, it is never worn except at military functions, and the heroes who performed exalted deeds on fields of battle are distinguished in every-day life only by a simple button—blue button with thirteen white stars—worn unostentatiously in the lapel of the coat.

"Thousands who fell gloriously in the war for the Union earned the medal of honor, but Congress, cruel though it may seem, recognized only the heroes who lived. Time has thinned the ranks of the veterans of the great conflict, and now those who by deeds of valor and extraordinary merit received the medal for services rendered the United States are few in number, and rapidly growing less—twenty-seven noble souls having crossed the shoreless sea last year, reducing our Legion membership to 373. A quarter of a century elapsed after the Civil War ere an effort was made by holders of the medal of honor to form an organization. As the War Department kept no record of the post-office addresses of the recipients of the medal those who contemplated an association (a few of our companions located in Washington) experienced great difficulty in ascertaining the whereabouts of the medal winners.

"However, in the early part of 1890, a number of those who had thus been distinctively honored by the nation assembled at the National Capital and effected an organization under the name of 'Medal of Honor Legion, United States of America.' The publicity given of this meeting by the press resulted in securing the names and addresses of many holders of the medal, and from that time the Legion became an assured success—the annual reunions being largely attended by companions from all parts of the country, who enjoyed true fellowship, the feasts of reason and flow of soul that followed."

CHANGE IN NAVAL AIDS.

The Secretary of the Navy announced, Feb. 9, that orders had been issued to Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, now aid for inspections, to succeed Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, who has been relieved of the duties of aid for operations at his own request. As the result of an attack of pneumonia last summer and prolonged high blood pressure the conditions of Admiral Vreeland's health is such that it is considered advisable that he should have less arduous duties. He will, however, continue on duty on the General Board. Rear Admiral Fiske was navigator of the Petrel during the battle of Manila Bay and later commanded the Minneapolis, the monitor Arkansas, and the armored cruiser Tennessee. As a flag officer he has served as division commander, with marked success and was at the head of the fleet tactical board. In training for the duties of higher command, he has had unusual experience. Twice in attendance at the Naval War College, he afterwards served as a member of the General Board. He was also one of the joint board on the Panama Canal defenses. In the course of his varied service, Admiral Fiske has written many articles of great interest and instructive value on professional topics, particularly on naval policy and strategy and tactics.

Capt. William F. Fullam, now in command of the naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois, has been ordered to duty as aid for inspections. During the war with Spain he was attached to the U.S.S. New Orleans at Santiago. Later he took a course of instruction at the Naval War College and then commanded the Terror and Marietta. In 1907, he was in command of the naval training station at Newport, where he put through many very important reforms. In 1909 he was secretary of the Moody Commission to report on the reorganization of the Navy Department. The same year he was given the command of the battleship Mississippi in the Atlantic Fleet, which he held for two years, and in 1910, on the detachment of one of the division commanders, was directed to hoist the division pennant of the Second Division with the Mississippi as divisional flagship. In the latter part of 1911 he was ordered to take charge of the new training station near Chicago, Ill., so as to organize it and put in on a proper business basis. During his command of the U.S. battleship Mississippi Captain Fullam received the highest commendation from the Department for the smart and efficient condition of that vessel. He received a commendatory letter from the Secretary of the Navy for the efficiency of the Engineer Department, another commendatory letter from the Secretary for the gunnery efficiency of the ship, and still another commendatory letter from the Department as the result of the highly commendatory report of the board of inspections. His divisional commander, Admiral Murdock, reported that the battleship Mississippi, under command of Captain Fullam, was a decidedly smart ship and showed a very high state of military efficiency.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee the program of the International matches, and also of the N.R.A. matches, was completed. The changes in the N.R.A. program were putting the individual military championship of the United States in the President's match alone, and making that match of more importance by increasing the number of shots at 1,000 yards to fifteen, and shooting the 600-yard score on target B, with a counting bull of sixteen inches in diameter. This new target, which has just been adopted by the N.R.A., will be used in several of its matches. The life and annual members' match was consolidated into one match, to be known as the Individual Members' match. The long-range Tyro match was abolished, owing to the fact that there is now a tyro class in all of the matches.

A new match was added for civilian rifle clubs, teams of four men, shooting twenty shots at 500 yards. This is the second time that the N.R.A. has put a match in its program for civilian rifle clubs. It was withdrawn before on account of lack of patronage. The match will not be shot unless there are more than four entries.

The programs of the joint tournament will be ready for distribution in about three weeks, and copies will be sent to all individuals members of the N.R.A., as well as the officers of affiliated organizations. The year book for 1912 has been delayed on account of the preparations

for the international shoot. The same will not be ready for issue under two months. This book will be sent free to all individual members and officers of affiliated organizations.

The executive committee decided to take on once again the International Small-bore match with England, Canada and Australia, and the secretary was authorized to proceed with the organization of a team to represent the United States. This team will be selected from those members of rifle teams who are now competing in the inter-club league matches.

MOBILE ARMY COMMISSIONS: C.A.C. ELIGIBLE.

In our issue of Jan. 11, page 579, we gave a list of candidates for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry. Our attention is called to the fact that one of these candidates is from the Coast Artillery Corps. In response to our inquiry as to how this concession could be harmonized with Par. 2 of G.O. 131, 1911, which provides that "enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps may compete for appointments in the C.A.C. only," the Chief of Staff, U.S.A., informs us that this order [Jan. 6, E. Div.] was issued and is intended to initiate a change of policy, and will be followed by a change of the orders governing in these cases. The instructions in this particular case were issued through oversight prior to a modification of G.O. 131, 1911. The reasons for the modification of this order, which will be made in the immediate future, are given by General Wood as follows:

"It does not seem either just or logical to refuse permission to an enlisted man of the Coast Artillery Corps to compete for a commission in the mobile Army, or vice versa, when it is remembered that any man from civil life, who has the necessary qualifications, may compete for appointment in either arm, and this without any previous training in any branch of the Army. Service in the Coast Artillery should not disqualify for service in the mobile branches, nor should service in the mobile branches disqualify for service in the Coast Artillery. There is no good reason why men should not be appointed from the mobile Army to the Coast Artillery, or from the Coast Artillery to the mobile Army, provided only that they can pass the necessary examinations. If there were no appointments from civil life, and previous service in the Army was required in order to compete for a commission in it, the situation would be different, but it seems to me to be unjust to maintain the present regulation."

COLONEL HODGES AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

(From the New York Times.)

Col. Harry F. Hodges, U.S.A., who has had charge of the preparation of all the engineering designs and plans for the work Colonel Goethals is bringing to such a triumphant conclusion, is known to many as the principal plan maker of the Panama Canal. As Chief Engineer Colonel Goethals is personally responsible for all engineering plans of the canal, but every engineer on the Isthmus knows that he never assumes responsibility for any important engineering feature until its detailed plans and specifications come to him "Recommended" over the signature of "H. F. Hodges."

The general public never sees these plans. It would not understand them if it did. Colonel Goethals, knowing their value, told Congress that if it would give the millions of money to pay for miles of material and multitudes of men he would, with these plans, make the Panama Canal ready Jan. 1, 1915. Congress has given the millions, and the masterly way in which Colonel Goethals has managed men and materials has won him praise from the whole world with seemingly never a thought of the modest plan maker, Colonel Hodges.

Colonel Hodges has never needed, never wished for, and would be embarrassed by public praise. He has always had, however, professional praise. Graduating near the head of his class at the U.S. Military Academy, he was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. On every work to which he has been detailed he has added to his reputation as an indefatigable officer, who is absolutely accurate in his calculations and most painstaking in their application to such engineering structures as the great locks on the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, which were designed and constructed under his direction. With this record, when the Panama Canal was turned over to the Army Engineers, Colonel Hodges was indicated as "the best man in the Army" to be charged with the design for the locks, dams and regulating works and accessories. He was also charged with the design and construction of aids to navigation of the canal and with the design and the erection of the operating machinery at the locks and spillways. In addition he was made responsible for the design and erection of the necessary protective devices for the locks, for the inspection of the manufacture and of the erection, under contract or otherwise, of the structures and machines designed by the different designing engineers, all of whom are under his supervision.

For the last five years, with this staff of designing engineers, Colonel Hodges has applied himself to the engineering "studies" that were developed into the "blue prints" and the "detailed drawings" for all this work. The practical application of all these "plans" by Colonel Goethals, over so many parts of the Canal Zone, at such a cost and involving the employment of such an army of men and elaborate equipment, has attracted the world's attention. Thus the picturesque, the personal and the popular features have until now completely obscured, in the public mind, the professional features of the project.

Now, however, when the canal is so far advanced toward completion, the general public is naturally interested in the comparatively unknown engineer who may, appropriately, be called the canal's plan maker.

Five feet five inches in height, with a slight student stoop; with a quick, positive but polite manner, precise and polished in his speech, Colonel Hodges instantly impresses strangers as a painstaking professional man. His profession is his passion. Of any work that he has in hand he knows every detail. He sees and watches every feature, and personally works out the important calculation concerning it. Speaking French and German, he reads contemporary professional literature in both languages, and is a frequent contributor to professional papers. With an interest in general knowledge as keen and as varied as any officer of the Army, Colonel Hodges goes further than most men in keeping his information up to date.

Whenever Colonel Goethals leaves the Isthmus Colonel Hodges takes command of the work with no lessening of his attention to the professional details of his own special tasks. Of Colonel Goethals as chairman of the commission and of his wonderful ability to see instantly

into the personal or human side of the varied problems that come to his desk many stories have been printed. But the writer who wants stories about Colonel Hodges must find them in the official files or among the few that know him well, his private, personal or his professional friends. These men, like the Colonel himself, are not given to talking for publication, but the following incident in the published hearings of the Committee of Appropriations of the House of Representatives goes far to show the self-reliance, courage and fine sense of professional sympathy for the assistants in whom he has confidence that characterize him.

One of the Colonel's engineers had underestimated some costs by \$1,000,000. No money was lost to the Government, none was wasted, but the matter was an embarrassing slip, and the members of the Appropriations Committee were anxious to find out who was responsible. No engineer likes to be caught in what indicates an inability to consider costs, but Colonel Hodges resisted all the efforts of the committee and simply and firmly assumed the responsibility by saying, "The estimate was made in my office." Finding him positive in his determination to shirk no responsibility that in even the most remote way might be attributed to him, Mr. Tawney, the chairman of the committee, tried Colonel Hodges in another way. Mr. Tawney knew that Colonel Hodges had reason to be proud of the fact that the contractors' charges for the great lock gates for the canal closely approximated to the estimates, so he suddenly shot at him the question: "Who made the estimates for the gates?" Just as quietly and just as firmly Colonel Hodges answered: "The designing engineer in charge of that particular division made the estimates." The committee went no further. There was no use. Colonel Hodges had shown that he would assume all blame, but that he would share the credit.

ADVANTAGES OF ARMY SERVICE.

A Danish paper published in New York city prints this letter, written by an enlisted man of the Army, on duty at the recruiting office in New York, who has had an opportunity to contrast Army life with that of a civilian farmer. It is addressed to Mr. Emil Opffer, editor of Nordlyset, New York city.

In your paper of Jan. 23 you say, in your answer to our countryman from Newport who wants to be a soldier, why don't you take a job on a farm, where you have \$25 per month and everything free, etc.

Permit me to make a few remarks. There may be other young men from our land who would like to serve in the best army in the world, and I should like to give them some information regarding this, and I am somewhat better qualified for that job, as I have served in the Army for nearly eight years, both in time of peace and on a war footing and in the United States and in our possessions beyond the seas.

The monthly pay of \$15 seems to be all that a majority of people consider when the benefits of service in the Army are mentioned. As a matter of fact, it is a minor issue. Remember that this is not Denmark, where you have to serve—*volens volens*—but all the men in the Army here come of their own volition, and if the actual cash was all there was in it we would not have any Army at all; or, if we did, not the kind or class of men who can be found in every Army post holding positions of responsibility and trust over Uncle Sam's property. A soldier here receives from the Government not alone the aforesaid money, which is merely the beginner's pay, but everything else that is needed for any man's comfort and well being. He gets all his clothes, not just a uniform and a cap, as at home, but everything—underwear, shirts, collars, ties, shoes, gloves; in short, all garments needed by ordinary civilians. Then the uniforms here are changed according to the seasons and the different places, so you are enabled to dress suitably to the climate. You receive your subsistence in full, and it is good, wholesome, well prepared food, cooked and baked by experts, and fully equal to the average board in cities, and better than the majority of farmers put up. I have been there on the farm, and I know from practical experience.

You have large, light and airy dormitories, with good spring beds, not a wooden box with a sack of straw, but good even springs and mattresses that conform to the shape of the body. The dormitories are steam heated and lighted by electricity, as are also the rooms in the different posts, such as dining rooms, libraries, billiard rooms, general recreation rooms, etc.; and how many farms have hot and cold shower baths, may I ask? You get ill or have an accident and you are cared for in the most up to date hospital, and your pay and allowances go on just the same. You have access to large libraries, with all leading papers, periodicals, magazines and books, and well equipped gymnasiums. There are schools conducted in the posts and forts where you can improve yourself in different subjects, and the officers are always glad to help a man that desires help. You are treated humanely and instructed in a multitude of things that will benefit you both in and out of the Army; the officers are highly educated and capable and willing to further your interest, mentally and physically. I have seen many young men come to the Army ignorant, uncouth, slovenly and awkward, and when they left after three or four years' service they were as smart and up to date in every way as anybody.

You can be promoted in the Army and double or treble your pay, it is up to you; if you can make good in civil life you can do better in the Army, all things considered. There are men, and many of them, who receive up to \$99 per month, besides clothes, lodging, board and all other things mentioned before. A couple of years ago the Government figured out that \$15 in the Army, with the other things, was equal to \$55 per month in civil life. In regard to the so much talked of discipline and confinement in the Army, I positively assure you that there is more liberty in the Army than in civil life. A farmer works from five, yes, four a.m. to long after sundown, and in the cities, no matter what you do, you have long hours. Any man who behaves himself and attends to his duties properly can get all the liberty he desires, from one to three months, without loss of status or remuneration. You get a chance to see many parts of the world. I have during my eight years of service been in every state but nine, in Porto Rico, Cuba, Mexico, Hawaiian Islands, Guam, the Philippine Islands and Japan, and that without spending a cent of my money. I cannot conceive of any better training for a young man than a tour in the U.S. Army, and there are any amount of opportunities for him in the Army and after he gets out with the knowledge he has assimilated there.

I said before that this is the best army in the world, and one of the chief reasons for that is that a man here is taught self-reliance and how to act for himself in any emergency. At home you must not do anything without being told, and the consequences are you do not know how to get out of a difficult situation without a leader.

I could go on ad infinitum and give reasons why the Army is more beneficial to a young man than either work on a farm or elsewhere, but I think that I have mentioned enough; so will conclude with the request that you publish this in your next issue for the benefit of any of our young countrymen who may contemplate a military career.

THE GETTYSBURG ENCAMPMENT.

In an article on the Gettysburg encampment the New York Times quotes Major James E. Normoyle, U.S.A., as saying:

"You can't lay too great stress on the proper solution of the railroad question, and while we do not have to do with that end of it yet at the same time the success or failure of the great undertaking is so intimately connected with the transportation question that we are vitally interested. There are three roads that will have to handle anywhere from 150,000 to 200,000 people, and if there is chaos due to lack of transportation they will be responsible.

"Putting into camp from 50,000 to 60,000 'old vets' is the job that's up to us. That's a proposition we can handle. Taking care of the public is not up to us. The railroads must do the giant's share of the work. Capt. E. T. Hartman, of the Army, who has been and is still doing such great work in the preparations for the great encampment, has suggested a plan that it strikes me will solve this problem of transportation. Will the railroads follow his advice? is the question now. Hartman's scheme is to electrify the Philadelphia and Reading, which passes through the camp, for a distance of about two miles, so as to make it possible to hook up, so to speak, with the local system of Gettysburg."

To show how serious is this railroad problem, the two railroads that run directly into Gettysburg have through their passenger departments stated that if the attendance does not exceed 40,000 they could handle this number in about fifty-four hours. As more than 50,000 veterans alone are expected to be at Gettysburg, this statement emphasizes the seriousness of the railroad problem.

The Quartermaster General officially states "that in the opinion of this office the maximum capacity of these two railroads, with their present limited track facilities, and operated as separate systems, is not over 13,000 a day, and that even this rate could not be maintained for a period exceeding two or three days."

"The only solution of this problem," says General Aleshaire, "seems to be the creation of a provisional system for the occasion by combining certain portions of the Reading, the Western Maryland and the Pennsylvania roads and temporarily placing the same under the absolute management of a competent railroad man."

The big tented city where the veterans will live will not be on the government reservation, but on contiguous tracts of private land rented for the period of the celebration. The camps will comprise an area of 193 acres, on which will stand thousands of regulation tents, eighty-seven field hospital and infirmary tents, thirty bakery tents and six huge storage tents, the tented city representing a monetary value, exclusive of ground and rental, of \$253,422.02.

The equipment of the tents for sleeping purposes will necessitate about 41,640 cots, 40,000 blankets, 10,000 tin wash basins, 11,350 candle-burning lanterns, 60,000 wax candles, 6,000 galvanized iron buckets for drinking water, the total weight of which equipment is 1,342,607 pounds, and its total value \$226,669.30.

General Sharpe, the Commissary General of the Army, in his report to the Secretary of War states that at least 40,000 mess kits will be needed, and this means 40,000 enameled plates, 40,000 tin cups, 40,000 knives, 40,000 forks, 40,000 table spoons and 40,000 teaspoons, or one of each article for each of the 40,000 veterans, that being the minimum number expected.

The providing of an adequate water supply will necessitate an additional outlay of \$43,920, and this is one of the big expense accounts that has already begun to run, the contract for the extra wells needed to supply the surplus of 200,000 gallons a day that will be required having been let within the last week.

AN ECHO OF PAST RULE IN PHILIPPINES.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 29, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I recently came across the enclosed significant echo of past rule in the Philippines in going over my retained papers. I made the translation while on duty at Dagupan, P.I., in 1900. If you think it of interest to your readers you are welcome to publish it.

C. H. BARTLE, Lieut. Col., A.G.

I, Maximina Capistrano, widow and of advanced age, native of this pueblo on Angat, having Cedula No. 240121, declare before these present, D. Pedro Otayco and D. Antonio Mendoza, likewise residents of this pueblo, that I owe Dña. Florentina Vergel de Dios, also of this pueblo, the sum of forty pesos that I spent for my children; and as I have no means of paying said debt, I have agreed to hire to the said Vergel that one of my children, named Florentina, for which service she (Vergel) will allow four pesos the first year, beginning this date, and for the second year there is to be an increase of half a peso. The third year she will allow five pesos, and the fourth year six pesos, and thus until the debt is cancelled. But if perchance the girl should be unable to do the work, or should run away or die, then I may pay in money what remains of the debt; or, if I should not have the necessary money, then I will dispose of the services of another child of mine, or otherwise of my own. But, if God should take my life, then she (Vergel), or anyone authorized by her, may at once levy upon my effects, and should there be none, then others of my children will be obliged to serve her or pay the money conjointly, as for them the money was spent.

Thus it is that in all my promises I have given my word to Vergel to do my duty; and, that it may appear clear, I have had this document written before Otayco and Mendoza as witnesses; and, finally, as I do not know how to write and sign this, José Fajardo will sign it for me, the witnesses likewise signing to certify to what has been agreed upon, and that from this day my daughter Florentina will begin to live with and work for her (Vergel).

Given this 10th day of January, 1899, at Angat, (Signed) Pedro Otayco, Antonio Mendoza, José Fajardo.

W. H. Phillips, writing from Yantley, Fla., sends the following data to the Confederate Veteran, taken from a memorandum book he kept in Rock Island Prison, where he was held from July 1, 1864, to June 15, 1865: Total number of prisoners was 12,215, of which number the following report appears: Died, 1,960; joined the U.S. Navy, 1,077; joined U.S. frontier, 1,797; escaped, 45; transferred to other prisons, 71; unwilling to be exchanged, 1,175; exchanged, 3,000. At that late period the soldiers were discouraged, and those who joined the U.S. Navy and the Army for frontier service were desperate in their desire to get out of prison. "A more puzzling feature of the report," says the Veteran, "is why the 1,175 were 'unwilling' to be exchanged."

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

After voting on Feb. 11 to report the Navy Appropriation bill, with two battleships, six destroyers, four submarines, one transport, one supply ship and a progressive program in the other items of the bill, the total being about \$146,810,000, the House Committee became stampeded by the great cry that is going up from the Democratic side for economy. It is true that this demand comes from such members as General Sherwood, who is largely responsible for the pension appropriations, the largest item in the budget of the session, and Representative Burnett, who is trying to roll a large pork barrel in the form of a public building bill through the House, yet several of the Democratic members became frightened and insisted upon a conference of their colleagues. At conferences held on Feb. 12 and Feb. 13 an effort was made by Representative Bathrick and another member to secure enough Democrats to vote to reconsider the Navy Appropriation bill and reform it with one battleship. Headed by Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson, representatives Lee of Pennsylvania and Reardon of New York opposed the proposition made by Mr. Bathrick and a number of others, who were either feeling the party lash or alarmed at the size of the appropriations of this session of Congress. Naturally there is an extraordinary increase in the appropriations, not only for the Navy, but for the Army and all other large governmental institutions. This always comes after a presidential campaign. In the session previous to the campaign the party in power invariably starts out to make an economy record. Appropriations which are authorized by law are cut below the actual needs of the Government. The deficits are created in every department. This happened last session, and now it is absolutely necessary for the Democratic majority of the House to increase many estimates. As the Democratic leaders have not been in power for some time, they are rather timid and easily stampeded at any incident that appears to reflect unfavorably upon their policy.

The disposition of the Naval Committee to hesitate in reporting out anything like an adequate Navy bill is not an encouraging development in the fight for three or even a two-battleship program. When the committee voted to instruct Chairman Padgett to report a two-battleship program the friends of the Navy in Congress began to line up for a fight for a three-battleship increase. Now it begins to appear as if the Navy supporters will be called upon to make a last ditch fight for two battleships.

There is also a disposition on the part of some of the members of the Naval Committee to reduce the appropriations under the head of public works and other improvements for the Navy. One of the members attempted to make a series of reductions in these items, which he estimated would amount to \$10,000,000. Of course, it would be unwise to make these reductions, as many of the items included under this head should have been appropriated for two or three sessions ago.

The Army Appropriation bill, which will be found on pages 740, 741, was taken up by the Senate on Feb. 14.

After adding numerous amendments the Senate Committee on Commerce on Feb. 14 reported the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill. The bill makes total appropriations of \$46,572,958, which is an increase of \$5,700,000 over the amount appropriated by the bill as it passed the House, and about \$20,000,000 more than the last year's bill. The following are the more important additions to the appropriations: Providence, R.I., river and harbor, \$927,000, of which amount \$100,000 is cash; Flushing Bay, N.Y., \$235,000 cash; North River Channel of New York Harbor, \$450,000, \$200,000 cash; Harbor of Refuge at Cape Lookout, N.C., \$1,100,000, \$500,000 cash; channel from Galveston Harbor to Texas City, \$1,600,000, \$500,000 cash; York Spit Channel, Baltimore Harbor, Md., \$205,000. No increase was made in the House appropriation of \$6,000,000 for the improvement of the lower Mississippi.

The New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War met at lunch in the Machinery Club, New York, Feb. 8. Capt. C. C. Marsh, U.S.N., and Capt. Ira Harris, late of the Navy, urged the importance of developing the Navy personnel. Captain Marsh said: "The cost of one battleship—\$10,000,000—could be made wonderfully useful by scattering it over the country in developing the personnel. Napoleon said seventy-five per cent. of success in battle is the human element, and Farragut, writing from Mobile, said: 'I wish to state that the world is wholly wrong in depending on this or that type of ship or gun. Three times out of four the battles are won by the men who fight them.'" Captain Harris in a paper read by him called attention to the fact that an increase in personnel will be required instantly on the outbreak of hostilities and will go (a) to the manning of the reserve fleet, which each year will gain in size and power; (b) to completing to a war basis the complements of the ships of the active fleet, and (c) to commissioning an enormous fleet of auxiliaries. He advised that the second of these duties be assigned to the Naval Militia. The duty of manning the vessels of the reserve fleet and the auxiliary ships would then rest wholly on the enrolled officers and men of the merchant marine. The other speakers included Capt. Robert P. Forshaw, commander of the state Naval Militia; Col. E. E. Hardin, U.S.A., Colonel Hull, U.S.A., and Comdr. Albert C. Moritz, U.S.N. Others present included Col. Orin B. Mitcham, U.S.A., Capt. Harrison S. Kerriek, U.S.A., and Capt. Clarence A. Carr, U.S.N.

The tentative organization of the regiment of U.S. marines to participate in the inaugural parade at Washington, March 4, 1913, is as follows: Col. Joseph H. Pendleton; Capt. Harry Lee, adjutant; Capt. Charles R. Sanderson, A.Q.M.; Capt. Russell B. Putnam, A.P.M. 1st Battalion (to be formed at Philadelphia)—Major George C. Reid, 1st Lieut. William C. Powers, jr., battalion adjutant. Company A, Captain Bears, Lieutenants Willing and McIlwain; Company B, Captain Feland, Lieutenants McNeil and Brewster; Company C, Captain Bishop; Lieutenants Drum and Erskine; Company D, Captain Meade, Lieutenants Sturdevant and Blair. 2d Battalion (two companies each from Annapolis and Washington)—Major Robert H. Dunlap, 1st Lieut. Harold F. Wigram, battalion adjutant. Company E, Captain Lay, Lieutenants Smith (W. D.) and Riner; Company F, Captain Rhea, Lieutenants Davis

and Tebbs; Company G, Captain Farquharson, Lieutenants Robbins and Emory; Company H, Captain Westcott, Lieutenants Osterhout and Hunter. 3d Battalion (to be formed at Norfolk)—Major Charles B. Hatch, 1st Lieut. William C. Wise, jr., battalion adjutant. Company I, Captain Day, Lieutenants Brainard and Sinclair; Company K, Captain Taylor, Lieutenants Lee and Clarke; Company L, Captain Beadle, Lieutenants Miller (C. J.) and Voeth; Company M, Captain Underwood, Lieutenants Lutz and Morrison.

Three candidates have successfully passed the examination held in January for commissions in the Army Medical Corps. They are Dr. Charles Lewis Gandy, of Ocean View, Cape May county, N.J., son of Lieut. Col. C. M. Gandy, of the Medical Corps, U.S.A.; Dr. Robert Henry Wilds, of Eaulaire, Columbia, S.C.; and Dr. George Henry Buck, Portland, Ore. The doctors will be ordered to the next session of the Army Medical College in Washington beginning Oct. 1, 1913. Dr. Gandy was born at Fort Concho, Texas, Jan. 24, 1889, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., with the class of 1912. He is now serving as interne in the Providence Hospital, Washington, D.C. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science from the University of Michigan in 1910. Dr. Wilds was born in Longtown, S.C., Nov. 22, 1883, and was graduated from the Medical Department of Columbia University, New York city, with the class of 1910. He obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science from the University of South Carolina in 1904. Dr. Buck was born at Harrison, Me., on Oct. 18, 1886, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., with the class of 1912. He obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Bowdoin College, Me., class of 1909. He is now serving as interne in the Good Samaritan Hospital, Portland, Ore.

One of the most serious clashes between armed striking miners on one side and mine guards and civil officers on the other in the labor trouble in the Kanawha region of West Virginia, which began last April, occurred near Mucklow Feb. 10, when sixteen were killed and more than forty wounded, several mortally. Of the dead twelve were miners and four mine guards. Companies M and C, of Charleston, and C, H and I, of Huntington, which had been held in readiness for several days, arrived in the troubled district on the night of Feb. 10 and made many arrests. At last accounts they had the situation well in hand. The companies had to travel twenty-five miles through an isolated mountain territory, and through the heart of the mine strike zone, before reaching Mucklow, while the companies from Huntington had a seventy-five mile journey. The Militia is in charge of Adjutant Gen. Charles D. Elliott. The members of the military court which acted in the last two periods of martial law are on the ground. The territory affected by the great strike covers fifteen square miles. It extends over Cabin and Paint Creeks, taking in the section north of the Kanawha River. Portions of Boone, Kanawha, Raleigh and Fayette counties are included.

The third international annual indoor trap shoot will be held Feb. 27 to March 7, 1913, inclusive, at the Sportsman's Show, in Madison Square Garden, New York city, and will be its leading event. The trap shooting tournament will be directed by Luther J. Squier, of Pittsburgh, well known as among the most competent directors. Besides the regular contest there will be various special and team shoots, and another inter-city competition between the best shot sprinklers of Philadelphia and New York. The individual gunners will include world famous star and record makers, among them Fred Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Minn. The rules of the trap shooting tournament will differ a little from those of 1912, with the intent to concentrate toward the conclusion. Shooters in the qualifying rounds who break forty-six targets or more will be eligible to shoot at fifty targets in a semi-final round. The shooters making the ten highest scores in the semi-final will be the competitors in the final round at low targets.

"I am very much opposed to anything like absolute independence," said Miguel Velasco, president of the Asociacion de Propietarios, and one of the Filipinos most heavily interested in real estate in the city of Manila, according to the Cablesnews-American. He was recently appointed a member of the board of tax appeals for the city of Manila, and was formerly president of the advisory board of the city and member of the municipal board. "I do not believe such action as that proposed by the Jones bill would be conducive to the well being of the Filipino people for a good many reasons. At the same time I do not take the present talk of independence very seriously. The provision for neutrality is all humbug. The circumstances that would justify the declaration of neutrality of the Philippine Islands do not exist, and the idea of comparing these islands with Switzerland and Belgium is too absurd to merit serious consideration."

Secretary of the Navy Meyer announced Feb. 8, that he had ordered Col. F. L. Denny, U.S.M.C., to return to Washington and resume his duties as quartermaster at headquarters. Colonel Denny, however, has been found by a medical board at Mare Island to have some heart trouble and to be permanently unfit to take the physical exercise of ten miles per month, required of all officers of the Navy and Marine Corps. The general order prescribing this exercise makes it mandatory that every officer found unfit to take the test and his physical disability to be permanent shall be ordered before a retiring board which shall recommend whether the officer shall be permanently excused from taking the exercise or whether he is unfit to perform the duties of his grade. Colonel Denny will be ordered before a retiring board in accordance with this general order upon his arrival in Washington.

Eight candidates successfully passed the January examination for commissions in the United States Marine Corps. They were Norman C. Bates, Alameda, Cal.; Douglas B. Roben, Big Rapids, Mich., son of Lieut. Comdr. Douglas Roben, U.S.N., retired; Harry K. Pickett, Ridgway, S.C.; Morris S. Berry, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harold D. McLaughlin, an enlisted man of the U.S. Army; John B. Seabree, son of Rear Admiral Uriel

Seabree, U.S.N., retired; Vincent E. Stack, Washington, D.C.; and Theodore A. Secor, Los Angeles, Cal.

The following applicants for appointment as second lieutenant, in the Philippine Scouts, were successful in the examination in November, 1912.

Madison Pearson, clerk, A.G.O., Philippines Division. Estaban B. Delao, Manlius, N.Y., sergeant. Thomas K. Collins, Co. I, 20th Inf. Battalion Sergt. Major Conrad Skladal, 28th Inf. Pvt. Alfred E. Sawkins, Co. I, 26th Inf. Q.M. Sergt. Morris Herbert, Q.M. Corps. Sergt. John L. Burg, Troop F, 7th Cav. Corpl. Edward W. Austin, Battery C, 3d Field Art. Sergt. Harry O. Davis, 19th Co., Coast Art. Corps. Electrician Sergt. 2d Class Sidney Erickson, C.A.C. First Sergt. Elmer Yeager, Co. B, 11th Inf. First Sergt. Thomas R. McCarrion, Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers. Pvt. George L. Smith, Troop C, 15th Cav. Maplen A. Joyce, Winston, Salem, N.C. Corpl. Wellborn Dent, Troop D, 11th Cav. Corpl. Philip R. Colebank, G.S.I., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The U.S. cruiser Denver has returned to Acapulco, Mexico, having been recalled to that port when the State Department learned of the attack upon two officers of the vessel by a mob in the streets of the city. Surg. C. B. Camerer and Ensign Edwin Guthrie were assaulted in the streets while on their way to the ship. Neither was injured. The Denver then sailed, in pursuance of her orders, for Acapulco, Salvador, but when the incident became known at Washington she was intercepted by a radio message and ordered back to Acapulco, where she arrived Feb. 13. She will remain at Acapulco until the arrival of the South Dakota, due in Acapulco Feb. 16. Consular reports to the State Department state that there is much anti-American feeling in Acapulco and that conditions in that city are bad.

The first educational examination under Circular No. 8 for enlisted men of the Q.M. Corps of the Army will take place in March next. About 350 requests have been made by enlisted men in the Corps to take this examination. The papers will be sent through the Chief Quartermaster to the War Department at Washington, where they will be rated. After the examination it is understood that some master electricians will be appointed. From these examinations it is expected to make up a list of eligibles for appointment as non-commissioned officers in the corps. Enlistments in the new Q.M. Corps indicate that the service is proving popular. There are now about 2,000 enlisted men in the corps under the new law.

The action of a New Jersey judge in releasing on probation a young man who was convicted of burglary on condition that he enlist in the Navy brought out from Comdr. George C. Day, U.S.N., in charge of the New York Recruiting Office, a vigorous letter of protest addressed to the local newspaper. Commander Day pointed out, as we already have, that having been convicted the youth cannot enlist except by committing perjury. The spreading abroad of the idea that such a class of men are eligible to join the Service, the recruiting officer said, "works great and undeserved injustice to the enlisted men of the Navy, who are a remarkably intelligent and self-respecting lot of Americans, comparing favorably with an equal number of men in civil life."

The military tailors are reported to have on hand between \$25,000 and \$30,000 worth of uniforms ordered by officers whose appointments and promotions are being held up by the Senate. A number of those appointed as second lieutenants gave up their civil positions in expectation that they would be appointed promptly. As a result, a majority of them are short of funds. But no idea of the injury and distress inflicted upon others seems to restrain some Congressmen from seeking a small advantage for themselves by disregarding the obvious obligation to act promptly upon nominations sent to the Senate.

The Naval Bureau of Ordnance has issued to the state of New York Naval Militia upon request 400 Krag rifles with bayonets, scabbards, and belts, without charge to the Militia appropriations. These rifles and equipments were turned into store by ships of the Navy upon the receipt by them of new Springfield rifles. Although obsolete for naval purposes, the Krag rifles are nevertheless very efficient, and they serve admirably for drill purposes in the hands of the Militia organizations.

In a discussion between Senators Root and O'Gorman Mr. O'Gorman charged that the British protest against the no-toll provision of the Panama Canal Act was inspired by Canadian railroads acting in conjunction with the railroads of this country and that there is a powerful and organized lobby in Washington fighting for Mr. Root's bill to repeal the clause exempting our coastwise commerce from tolls.

Twenty-six student officers at the Army Medical College have passed their mid-term examination. According to preliminary reports the class is an exceptionally strong one. Prof. Roswell Park, of Buffalo, N.Y., lieutenant of the Army Medical Reserve Corps, has been assigned to active duty at Washington so that he can deliver two lectures at the Army Medical School on surgery.

Arrangements are under way for the selection of about eight officers of lieutenant commander or lieutenant grade and about twenty officers of junior lieutenant and ensign grade for duty on the Asiatic Station to relieve those officers whose cruises on that station expire during the year 1913. The officers selected will probably be sent out in the months of May, June and July.

It is expected that Comdr. William M. Crose, U.S.N., will soon be relieved from duty as commandant of the naval station, Samoa, and governor of Tutuila, as his tour of duty at that station is drawing to a close. A relief for him has not yet been selected. It is thought that there will be a number of applicants for the place.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., was retired for age on Feb. 13, 1913, being succeeded by Col. George P. Scriven, whose appointment and record of service we have previously noted. General Allen was a progressive officer, with an excellent record of service. He was born in Indiana and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1872, being assigned as a second lieutenant to the 3d Cavalry, and his first duty was at West Point as an assistant instructor of Artillery tactics. Among subsequent duties he was on frontier duty at Fort Fetterman, Wyo., and Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and was at Santa Fé, N.M., in charge of telegraph lines in New Mexico, from March, 1878, to Jan. 4, 1881. He was later, among other duties, in the Signal Office at Washington, and was assistant instructor of tactics at West Point. He was promoted a captain, 3d Cavalry, in 1888, and was transferred to the Signal Corps as a captain in 1890. He was appointed lieutenant colonel and Chief Signal Officer of Volunteers in 1898, and was promoted to colonel on July 13, 1898, having previously been made a major in the Regular Service July 8, 1898. Returning to the United States from Porto Rico in September, 1898, General Allen was on duty in New York in connection with fitting out the cable ship Hooker for the Philippine expedition. He went to the Philippines in the fall of 1899, where he became Chief Signal Officer. On Dec. 1, 1899, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel in the Regular Service, and was appointed a brigadier general of Volunteers on June 20, 1901. He was promoted colonel in the Army in 1904, and was appointed Chief Signal Officer of the Army, with the rank of brigadier general, Feb. 10, 1906. General Allen has been in charge of military aviation, and was instrumental in inducing Congress to make the first appropriation for an Army aviation school at College Park, Md. During the war with Spain General Allen received a letter of commendation from President McKinley for his work in locating the Spanish fleet under Cervera in Santiago harbor and supplying the information which resulted in its destruction. He sent the first report to Washington, July 3, 1898, of the destruction of the fleet. At the beginning of the war General Allen, then a lieutenant colonel of Volunteers and a captain in the Army, was ordered to destroy the Cuban cables. On the cable ship Arias, with a foreign crew and harassed by Spanish torpedo boats, he completed the task. While working on the last of the cables a Spanish ship opened fire on the Arias, and Captain Allen's crew revolted. At the point of a pistol he, assisted by several other officers, forced the crew to work until the cable was cut in two places. At the close of the war Captain Allen restored the cables. When he had completed his duties in Cuba he went with General Miles to Porto Rico, re-establishing communication with that island and the United States.

Comdr. T. S. Wilson, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list from Feb. 4, 1913, for physical disability in the line of duty, was appointed a naval cadet May 20, 1889, and was graduated and promoted to the rank of ensign July 1, 1895. During the early years of his service he was attached to the Newark, Boston, receiving ship Wabash and the Alabama. His last duty was on the Pacific coast, and he has been under medical treatment at Mare Island.

Col. George R. Cecil, Inf., U.S.A., who was retired for age on Feb. 12, 1913, was born in Virginia Feb. 12, 1849, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1874, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 13th Infantry. He was transferred to the 8th Infantry May 2, 1901, and was promoted major, 3d Infantry, May 4, 1901. He was transferred to the 26th Infantry Dec. 3, 1902, and to the 30th Infantry March 3, 1903. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 10th Infantry, Jan. 31, 1907, and colonel of Infantry March 3, 1911. He was assigned to the 29th Infantry Sept. 6, 1911, and was later placed on the unassigned list. He was an additional officer in his grade. Colonel Cecil during his early service served on frontier duty at posts in Wyoming and Arkansas, and took part in suppressing the disorder incident to the great railroad riots in Pennsylvania in 1877. Among other duties he took part in the international match at the old Creedmoor range on Long Island in the summer of 1878. On May 9, 1898, he was appointed lieutenant colonel and A.A.G. of Volunteers, serving as adjutant general of the 4th Army Corps at Mobile and Tampa, adjutant general of the 3d Army Corps, and also of separate Army corps, at Camp George H. Thomas, and then as adjutant general of the 1st Army Corps. He went to Cuba in January, 1899, and when discharged from the Volunteer Service six months later became Military Attaché at the U.S. Legation at Berne, Switzerland. He returned to the United States in October, 1902, and in the spring of 1903 was sent to the Philippines. Four years later he was with the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, and later went with his own regiment to Alaska.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, U.S.N., was retired for age Feb. 13, 1913, and the active list loses a most able officer. He was born in Massachusetts, and was appointed a midshipman in the Navy July 26, 1866. He was graduated from the Naval Academy June 7, 1870, and assigned to duty on the Nipsic, on the North Atlantic Station. Among other duties he has served at the navy yard, Portsmouth; on the Monongahela, South Atlantic Station; on the Lancaster, on coast survey duty, on the Constitution, of the Training Squadron; at the Naval Academy, on special duty at Philadelphia, on the Dolphin, at the Torpedo Station, and on the Pensacola, of the North Atlantic Station. He was on the Omaha, of the Asiatic Station, to March, 1891, and on special duty in Europe to November, 1891. He next served on electrical duty at the navy yard, New York, and from November, 1891, to April, 1898, was on the Atlanta, Minneapolis, on the North Atlantic and European Stations, and at the Naval War College. He was executive officer of the Panther, April to October, 1898; was executive officer of the New York to November, 1900, and was subsequently in command of the Alliance and Denver, and was also in command of the Rhode Island during the cruise of the Battleship Fleet around the world. He was commandant of the navy yard, New York, and his last sea duty was as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet, in which capacity he did conspicuous diplomatic service in China and Japan. Since relinquishing that command a few months ago he has been on duty with the General Board at Washington. Rear Admiral Murdock during the Chinese rebellion of 1911-12 rendered important service on the Asiatic Station, and by his firm and diplomatic course upheld the right of foreign shipping to remain unmolested. One memorable event occurred at Wusung, near Shanghai, in the Yangtse. The revolutionists of Shanghai had ordered all foreign shipping to vacate the international anchorage at Wusung, and all the foreigners acceded to the demand with the exception of Rear Admiral Murdock. He

refused to leave, and told messengers who brought the notice that he would not tolerate any unnecessary interference with American shipping, even to the extent of removing it from the line of fire of the shore forts. At that moment the U.S. collier Abarenda, fuel ship for the Asiatic Fleet, came along, and an armed rebel junk bore down upon her to board her. The captain of the collier, a civilian, lined up his civilian crew, armed them with rifles, and with his officers stood ready to repel boarders. At that determined show the junk put about and allowed the Abarenda to proceed to her own anchorage without further trouble. Rear Admiral Murdock is a member of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the Revolution, having been for several years historian of that organization.

Capt. Wythe M. Parks, Capt. Frank H. Bailey and Capt. William B. Caperton, additional numbers in their grade, were promoted rear admirals on Feb. 14, 1913, by the retirement of Rear Admiral Murdock. Rear Admiral Parks was born in Virginia Sept. 8, 1856. He was appointed an assistant engineer May 8, 1877, and was commissioned passed assistant engineer, June 22, 1884; chief engineer, June, 1896; lieutenant commander, March 3, 1899, and captain, July 1, 1908. Rear Admiral Parks, among other duties, served in the Hartford of the South Atlantic Station, and the Alliance, Tennessee and Richmond, North Atlantic Station, and at the Naval Academy up to 1887. His first experience with the new Navy was when he was ordered to the Atlanta, 1887. He performed three tours of duty with this ship. He was on duty at Norfolk, Va., was inspector of machinery at Newport News, on duty at the Columbian Iron Works, and with the Miantonomah. He was on the Iowa during the destruction of the Spanish fleet under Cervera, as chief engineer. Subsequent service included duties in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, he was general inspector of machinery for Navy, and his last assignment to duty was as a member of the naval examining board and Civil Service Commission at Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral Frank H. Bailey was born in Pennsylvania June 29, 1851, and was advanced for highly distinguished conduct in battle, during the war with Spain. He was appointed a cadet engineer Oct. 1, 1873, and was commissioned assistant engineer, July 1, 1877; P.A. engineer, Oct. 7, 1884; chief engineer, June, 1896; lieutenant commander, March 3, 1899, and captain, July 1, 1908. He served in the Alert on the Asiatic Station, 1877-8; Trenton, European Station, 1878-81; Iroquois, Pacific Station, 1882-5; special duty, Cornell University, 1885-8; Chicago, squadron of evolution, 1889-91; Bureau of Steam Engineering, 1891-6; in the Baltimore, 1896-9, taking part in the battle of Manila Bay under Dewey. Subsequent service included duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and his last assignment was as inspector of engineering material and ordnance, Eastern New York and New Jersey districts.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton was born in Tennessee June 30, 1855, and entered the Naval Academy in May, 1871. He graduated in 1875 and made his first cruise from that time in the Hartford and Powhatan and Tennessee of the North Atlantic Fleet. He made a short cruise in the Constellation in 1878-9, visiting the Paris exposition of that year. Among other duties he served on the Coast Survey steamers Gedney and Bache along the coast of Texas, Florida, Key West Harbor, the Atlantic coast, the Mississippi River to Baton Rouge, New York Harbor and its approaches, off Newport, New London, Fishers Island and Gardner's Bay. From 1883 to 1887 he cruised to China via the Suez Canal in the Ossipee. He was transferred to the flag ship Trenton on the China Station, and served on her from 1885 to 1886, returning to the United States in the U.S. Ossipee in 1887. From that time to 1889 Rear Admiral Caperton was inspector of steel at the Homestead Steel Works and the Linden Steel Works in Pittsburgh. From 1889 to 1891 he was secretary of the Steel Inspection Board at Washington. In 1891 he served as secretary to the Bruce Board on navy yard reorganization. From 1891 to 1894 he served on the monitor Miantonomah, Vesuvius, and the training ship Essex on a North Atlantic, West Indies and European cruise. From 1895 to 1896 he served in the office of Naval Intelligence at Washington. In 1896 he joined the Brooklyn and took part in the Queen's jubilee in London in 1897. He was transferred to the Pacific Station and placed on the Marietta, making a cruise to Alaska, and later to Central America and South America, on the Pacific coast. In 1898 he came around from the Pacific on the Marietta as navigator, and after the Spanish War he cruised in the West Indies and along the Central American coast. He was inspector of ordnance from 1899 to 1901, on duty in the Naval Gun Factory at Washington. From 1901 to 1904 he was on the Prairie, and from 1904 to 1907 he was lighthouse inspector for the Mississippi River. This was the 15th District, and is from Cairo, Ill., to St. Paul and up the Illinois River to the head of navigation. He took command of the Denver at the League Island Navy Yard early in 1907, and in company with the Cleveland made a passage to Manila via the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. He commanded the Maine 1908 to 1909. He took command of her in 1908 at Cavite, P.I., and in company with the Alabama, both making a special service squadron, he returned to the United States through the canal. After returning Rear Admiral Caperton served on the Maine when she was flagship of the special service squadron under Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold. From 1909 to 1910 Captain Caperton served as a member of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards at Washington, and his last assignment was as commandant of the naval station at Narragansett Bay.

Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Dunning, Inf., U.S.A., unassigned, promoted colonel Feb. 1, 1913, vice Booth, retired, was born in New York May 10, 1859, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1880, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 16th Infantry. He remained an officer of that organization until promoted major, 29th Infantry, March 19, 1903. After a detail as A.A.G. beginning Aug. 26, 1903, he was assigned to the 20th Infantry May 31, 1907, and was promoted lieutenant colonel of Infantry March 3, 1911. He was again detailed as A.A.G. March 20, 1911, and later went on the unassigned list, with station on Governors Island, N.Y. Colonel Dunning during his varied service was in the campaign against Santiago, Cuba, in 1898, and took part in the battle of San Juan, July 1-3, and in the siege of Santiago to July 17. During his early service he was on frontier duty at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and Fort Stockton, Texas, and other posts in the latter state, and was with the expedition to survey and explore the country west of Fort Concho, Texas, between the Texas and Pacific Railroad and the head of the Red River, to Dec. 23, 1881. He subsequently served at other posts in Texas, Utah and Arizona, and was an instructor of Infantry tactics at West Point among other assignments. He has also served in the Philippines and Honolulu.

Major Robert H. Noble, 12th U.S. Inf., promoted lieu-

tenant colonel Feb. 1, 1913, vice Dunning, promoted, was born in Maryland in 1861, and was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy July 1, 1880. He was graduated and promoted second lieutenant, 1st Infantry, June 15, 1884. He served with his regiment in Arizona, 1884, during the Geronimo campaign, 1885-86, and in California to 1890; professor of military science, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., 1890-94; promoted first lieutenant, 15th Infantry, June 15, 1891, and transferred to the 1st Infantry July 20, 1891. Other duties included aid to General Shafter, 1897-98; major and assistant adjutant general of Volunteers, June 20, 1898. He was on the staff of General Shafter, commanding the American forces in the Santiago campaign, and was recommended for the brevet of lieutenant colonel for services in that campaign. Promoted captain Oct. 12, 1898, he was assigned to the 3d Infantry Jan. 1, 1899. He served with troops in the Philippine Islands as major and A.A.G. of Volunteers from Sept. 30, 1899, to June 30, 1901, and as captain, 3d Infantry, to Oct. 20, 1902, during which time he was adjutant general to Generals Grant, Hughes, Snyder and Baldwin, in 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, 5th Separate Brigade, and Department of the Visayas. He was in campaigns in Luzon 1899-1900, Panay 1900-01, and against insurgent General Lukban in Samar, 1901. As representative of General Hughes he received the surrenders of General Delgado, Colonels Jalandoni and Salas and other insurgents, 1901. On duty with civil government, Philippine Islands, from October, 1902, to February, 1908; major, 9th Infantry, Oct. 4, 1907; transferred to 1st Infantry Nov. 11, 1907; commanding 1st Infantry July 31 to Sept. 15, 1898; umpire at maneuvers at Pine Plains, N.Y., 1908, and at American Lake, 1910; commanding 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry, from July, 1908, to August, 1911; transferred to the 12th Infantry May 8, 1911. Colonel Noble is a graduate of the Army War College, 1912. He is a graduate (LL.B.), Law Department, University of Maryland, 1892; admitted to bar, Maryland, 1894, and in California 1910. He was military aid to Hon. William H. Taft, Governor General of the Philippine Islands, 1902-1903; also aid to Governors General Wright, Ide and Smith, 1903-1908, and speaks Spanish fluently. As representative of the Philippine government he was sent to Japan in 1905 and to China in 1907 to meet the Taft Congressional party and the Honorable the Secretary of War.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Haldeman, of Glendale, Ohio, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Adlyn, to Lieut. Walter Williamson Merrill, 3d U.S. Field Art. Lieutenant Merrill is a son of the late Lieut. Col. William E. Merrill, Corps of Engrs., brevet colonel, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph S. Bowen, of Syracuse, N.Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Harriet Wilkinson Bowen, to Mr. William Pelouze Cutler, of Chicago, Ill. Miss Bowen is a niece of Mrs. Blackwood, wife of Dr. Norman J. Blackwood, U.S.N., and Mr. Cutler is the son of Capt. W. G. Cutler, U.S.N., retired, and grandson, on his mother's side, of the late Gen. Louis H. Pelouze, U.S.A.

At a large tea given a few days ago at her home, 2730 Union street, San Francisco, Cal., Mrs. James P. Keleher announced the engagement of her husband's sister, Miss Dorothy Power Keleher, to Lieut. Carroll A. Bagby, 16th U.S. Inf. Miss Keleher is the daughter of Major T. D. Keleher, U.S.A., retired, and the sister of James P. Keleher, the attorney; of A. Hamilton Keleher, A. C. F. Keleher and Lieut. George C. Keleher, 26th U.S. Inf. Lieutenant Bagby is the son of Robert J. Bagby, of New Haven, Mo., and is popular at the Presidio and in local society. The wedding will take place Friday, June 13 next. Miss Keleher was born on Friday, the 13th, and Lieutenant Bagby was born on the 13th. Mrs. Keleher's guests at the tea numbered about 150, and were delightfully entertained.

Miss Elinor Douglass Wise, daughter of the late Comdr. Frederick M. Wise, U.S.N., was married at the Cathedral at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 8, 1913, to Armand, Duc de Richelieu et de France, of France. Cardinal Gibbons performed the ceremony. The Duc de Richelieu, who is the inheritor of the name and nobiliary dignities of Cardinal Richelieu, is half American. His mother was Alice Heine, daughter of Michael Heine, a banker of New Orleans. Owing to the Lenten season the wedding was rather simple. The ushers were Count Eugenio di Villafranca-Soissons, of Italy; M. Ernesto Begni del Platta, of Paris; Josiah Macy, of Morristown, N.J.; John Frick, of Baltimore, brother-in-law of the bride-to-be; Harry Miller, of New York, her cousin, and J. Sterrett Gittings, jr., of Baltimore, also a cousin. Miss Wise was given in marriage by her brother, John Adams Wise, of Chicago. Miss Leslie Frick, her niece, was her only attendant.

Miss Jean Oliver, daughter of Senator George T. Oliver, of Pennsylvania, was married in Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1913, to Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr., U.S.N., at St. John's Episcopal Church. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, officiated. Music was furnished by the choir of the church. The guests, who included President Taft and his aid, Major T. L. Rhodes, Med. Corps, U.S.A., were seated by the following ushers: Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus R. Miller, Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers, Lieut. John T. Jackson and Paymr. John Hancock Merriam, all of the Navy; Clarence Hay and Reginald Huidekoper, of Washington; Frederick Hale, of New York, and Augustus K. Oliver, of Pittsburgh. The bride's father gave her in marriage, and she had as her only attendant Mrs. J. Hopkins Smith, of New York, daughter of the late Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy in the Roosevelt administration. William F. Hitt, of Washington, was best man. Following the ceremony the immediate relatives and intimate friends of the young couple were entertained at breakfast at the home of Senator and Mrs. Oliver in Massachusetts avenue. Lieutenant Commander McCauley and his bride left town during the afternoon for a short honeymoon before going to Philadelphia, where the former is now stationed and where they will occupy an apartment at the Rittenhouse for the remainder of the season. In the event of the bridegroom being assigned to foreign duty in the late spring, as anticipated, Mrs. McCauley will accompany her husband to Europe.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer announced on Feb. 9 the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Alys Meyer, to Lieut. Christopher Raymond P. Rodgers, U.S.N. Both she and her sister, Miss Julia Meyer, are talented linguists and have spent several years abroad with their father on his diplomatic missions. During their Russian sojourn they learned skating and skiing, and are very fond of ice boating and bob sleighing. No date for the wedding has yet been announced.

Lieutenant Rodgers is in command of the U.S.S. Sylph, detailed for the use of the President and his family. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1904, and is a son of Col. Alexander Rodgers, U.S.A., retired.

Over two hundred guests were comfortably assembled in the spacious rooms of the Homestead, Orr's Mills, N.Y., recently, to witness the marriage of Miss Alice Elliot Orr to Mr. Ernest Marion Roberts, of Amherst, Mass. The bridesmaid was Miss Laura Miller, and the best man Walter H. Day, captain of next year's football team at Amherst, and Royal Ferman, Amherst '14, was usher. Relatives from the Army and Navy were present. A special car was reserved for New York guests and held at Orr's Mills for their return. The gifts were many and entirely filled one room. The bride is the daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. John Orr, and was married at the home of her grandfather, Mr. William Orr. Mr. Roberts was captain of the Amherst 1911 track team, and was winner of the American intercollegiate broad jump in 1910. After the wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Roberts will live in Amherst, where he is connected with the department of physical culture.

The wedding of Miss Audentia Hansen and Capt. Lucius L. Hopwood, Med. Corps, U.S.A., took place Feb. 4, 1913, at the First Methodist Church in Alameda, Cal. Rev. E. H. Beeks performed the marriage ceremony. The wedding party was confined to a few intimate friends. The bride was gown in a tailored suit of blue cloth. Following a short honeymoon Captain Hopwood and his bride are to take quarters at the Presidio in San Francisco, the Captain being attached to this post.

During a most charming reception at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T., Jan. 28, in the quarters of Capt. John R. Thomas, jr., 1st U.S. Inf., to which all the ladies of the Schofield garrison and intimate friends from the other Oahu garrisons were invited, the engagement of Miss Isabel Ray McGunagle, daughter of Col. George K. McGunagle, 1st U.S. Inf., and department commander, to Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th U.S. Cav., and that of her companion, Miss Josephine Smith, to Lieut. Joseph Andrews, 1st U.S. Field Art., were announced. From four until six o'clock a steady stream of officers and ladies thronged the quarters, the guests arriving in autos and carriages from all parts of the post, while many motor parties came from Honolulu. Mrs. Thomas was assisted by her mother, Mrs. White, in receiving and making the announcements. Miss McGunagle and Miss Smith were also assisted by Mesdames Aloe and Phillipson in receiving the congratulations and good wishes of the callers. The home was decorated with American Beauty roses, and throughout the reception the band of the 1st Infantry played a selected program. The exact date of Lieutenant Sheridan's return from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., where the 5th Cavalry arrived Jan. 28, from Honolulu, is not given, but it is presumed that in the near future the big house of the commanding officer of the post, Colonel McGunagle, and formerly the hunting lodge of King Kalakaua, will be the scene of a brilliant double wedding, which will create a considerable stir in Army society. "Miss McGunagle," writes a correspondent, "has assisted her father in a number of receptions at the big brigade post and is a charming girl, and her friend, Miss Smith, is no less charming than the young hostess of the post. Lieutenant Sheridan is well known throughout Army and civilian circles as grandson and namesake of the brilliant Cavalry leader of the Civil War. Lieutenant Sheridan is a crack polo player, and was one of the Cavalry team against all the teams in the Hawaiian Islands both on the Schofield and Moanalua fields. Lieutenant Andrews is a native of California, and was appointed to the Army as an officer of the 22d Infantry Feb. 11, 1911. He was transferred to the 1st Field Artillery in the fall of the same year.

Mrs. William Bathurst Daingerfield, of Alexandria, Va., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Beall, to Ensign Henry Blow Le Bourgeois, U.S.N. The wedding will take place early in June.

Mrs. Lucy Ord Mason has announced by wire the engagement of her daughter, Ruth Ord, to Lieut. Burton Young Read, 11th U.S. Inf., at a beautiful dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. James B. Kemper Feb. 11 at Fort D. A. Russell for the happy young people and twelve of their most intimate friends. Miss Mason is the youngest daughter of the late Lieut. John S. Mason, jr., 1st U.S. Inf., and granddaughter of Gen. John S. Mason and Gen. E. O. C. Ord. Lieutenant Read is the son of Major and Mrs. George W. Read and grandson of Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Robert Reid Russell, nee Anita Withers, daughter of the late Col. John Withers, U.S.A., and sister of Mrs. John L. Bullis, widow of Gen. John L. Bullis, U.S.A., died at San Antonio, Texas, recently, after a long illness.

Mrs. Susanna Vincent Erdt, widow of Carl E. Erdt, of New York city, and mother of the widow of Major Elton F. Wilcox, U.S.A., and of Mr. Otto L. Erdt and Mr. Louis C. Erdt, of Los Angeles, Cal., died at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 2.

Major Edward T. McCrystal, formerly of the 69th N.G.N.Y., and 69th N.Y. Vols., Spanish War, died in New York city Feb. 7, 1913, in Seton Hospital, following an illness of five weeks. He was fifty years old, and is survived by his wife and one child. Major McCrystal was for a long time connected with the 69th Regiment. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American War, a past national director of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and was an authority on the Gaelic language.

Mrs. Ellen Frothingham Pook, widow of Naval Constr. Samuel Hartt Pook, U.S.N., died on Feb. 11, 1913, aged eighty-seven years and eight months.

Funeral services for the late Chaplain Edward Russell Chase, 13th U.S. Inf., who died on Christmas Day aboard the U.S. transport Sherman, en route from Manila to San Francisco, Cal., were held in San Francisco, Cal., on Feb. 3, from St. Mary's Cathedral. Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, 13th U.S. Cav., of Alcatraz Island, officiating. A company of Infantry from the Presidio acted as escort to the body, and the Knights of Columbus attended in a body. A special order issued by Major Gen. Arthur Murray allowed Chaplain O'Keefe to accompany the body to Portland, Me., where interment will take place.

"Miss Mary Capron, daughter of the late Capt. Erasmus Allyn Capron, 1st U.S. Art., died at Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 7, 1913, at 6:45 p.m.," writes a correspondent. "She was a sister of the late Capt. Allyn Capron, 1st U.S. Art., and aunt of the late Capt. Allyn K. Capron, of Roosevelt's Rough Riders (2d lieut., 7th U.S. Cav.), all heroes, who gave their lives for their country. She is survived by her half brother, Col. Webster Vinson, at present stationed in the Philippine Islands; two sisters,

Mrs. Julia V. Palazotto and Mrs. Porter, wife of Col. Carlisle P. Porter, U.S.M.C., retired; a niece, Mrs. J. Stuart Simmons, and three nephews, Major David D. Porter, adjutant and inspector, U.S.M.C., at present stationed in the Philippine Islands; Lieut. Paul A. Capron, U.S.M.C., stationed at Fort Royal, S.C., and Lieut. Webster A. Capron, 6th U.S. Field Art., stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Miss Capron's mother, formerly Harriet Fanning Barnard, of Boston, Mass., who after Captain Capron's death married Mr. Charles Vinson, of Washington, D.C., died several years ago. The funeral services were held at her home adjoining Fort Myer, Va., Chaplain Brander, of Fort Myer, officiating. Six artillerymen from Fort Myer acted as pallbearers. Seldom has a more magnificent display of floral offerings been seen. Miss Capron was a woman of charming personality, a brilliant mind, a lovely character. She has left a void which can never be filled."

Mr. Jerome Madden, for many years land agent of the Southern Pacific, died at his home, 2720 Hillegass avenue, Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 31, 1913, after suffering with paralysis for two years. At his death he was his wife and children, Miss Eva, Capt. John F. Madden, 29th U.S. Inf., G. R. Madden, and a grandson, J. F. Madden, jr. Mr. Madden had perfectly rounded out a life of more than fourscore years. In 1903, after having served as land agent of the Southern Pacific for thirty-eight years, Mr. Madden was retired on a pension for age by the late E. H. Harriman, then president of the company. Mr. Madden came of a distinguished Irish ancestry. Directly in the line of his descent was Samuel Madden, an eminent scholar and author and founder of the Dublin Royal Society and literary assistant of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Mr. James Allen, father of Lieut. W. H. Allen, U.S.N., now commanding the U.S.S. Ammen, died at Florence, S.C., Feb. 5, 1913.

Col. Royal E. Whitman, U.S.V., captain U.S.A., retired, died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 12, 1913, in his eightieth year. He was born in Maine May 11, 1833, and served in the Civil War from Sept. 10, 1862, to Aug. 20, 1865, as sergeant major, captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel in the 30th Maine Infantry. He received the brevet of first lieutenant for gallantry in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La. He was appointed second lieutenant, 3d U.S. Cavalry, July 2, 1867; was promoted first lieutenant Aug. 12, 1869, and was retired March 20, 1879, for injury in the line of duty. He was advanced to captain on the retired list April 23, 1904, for Civil War service.

Mrs. Harriet Courtenay Daniel, mother-in-law of Lieut. Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, N.G.N.Y., formerly Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., died at the home of the latter, 35 Claremont avenue, New York city, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1913, in her eighty-first year. The interment was at Wilmington, N.C.

Solomon Oldson, a beneficiary of the U.S. Naval Home, died Feb. 8, 1913, of heart disease. He was born in Church Hill, Queen Anne county, Md., June 20, 1848. He was admitted to the Naval Home Jan. 21, 1896, after twenty-two years' service in the U.S.M.C. During his service he was on duty on board the Powhatan, Portsmouth, Shenandoah, Brooklyn, Vermont and Richmond.

Mrs. Alfred C. Girard, wife of Brigadier General Girard, U.S.A., retired, died at the George Washington Hospital, Washington, D.C., Feb. 13, 1913, following an operation.

Mrs. Thomas Catesby Jones, sister of Capt. A. Hasbrouck, Coast Art., U.S.A., died at her home, Douglass, Long Island, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1913.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hart left Newport, R.I., Feb. 8, for Washington.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. William E. Bennett, jr., 5th U.S. Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 11, 1913.

Col. Carrol A. Devol, U.S.A., chief quartermaster of the Panama Canal Commission, left Panama Feb. 10 for the United States.

The American Society of Naval Engineers have issued invitations to a banquet on Saturday evening, Feb. 22, at Rauscher's, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Joseph D. Park, 14th U.S. Cav., on Feb. 8 received his aero pilot license. He made an exceptionally good record in accurate landings.

Major William R. Eastman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is at Columbus, N.M., where he was joined in January by Mrs. Eastman, and they are now keeping house in that adobe town.

Lieut. Comdr. E. R. Pollock, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pollock gave a dinner at Chevy Chase Feb. 9 for Miss Ruth Noyes and P.A. Surg. Ralph Walker McDowell, U.S.N., who are soon to be married.

Lieut. G. L. McEntee, 7th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. McEntee are visiting Col. and Mrs. Ducat at the Beresford, No. 1 West Eighty-first street, New York city. They will be there for three or four months.

Mrs. Robert Whitfield, wife of Capt. Robert Whitfield, of Fort Leavenworth, will leave Feb. 9 for a visit with relatives in Memphis, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark., returning to Fort Leavenworth about March 10.

Lieut. Francis S. Whitten, U.S.N., retired, who is connected with the banking house of J. S. Wilson, jr., and Company, Baltimore, has just been made vice-president of the Charles Warner Company, of Wilmington, Del.

A son, Wilson Franklin Harwood, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Franklin B. Harwood at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 31, 1912; grandson of the late Major George S. Wilson, U.S.A., and of the late Lieut. Col. Franklin Harwood, U.S.A.

Gen. Anson G. Mills, U.S.A., who resides at 2 Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C., regrets being obliged to recall his invitations to dinner on Feb. 19, 20 and 21, owing to the death of his brother, William W. Mills, at Austin, Texas, Feb. 11, 1913.

First Lieut. Cassius M. Dowell, 11th U.S. Inf., who has been appointed an aid to Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, is the son of William Patrick Dowell, a southern Illinois planter, and a cousin of Lieut. J. S. Dowell, U.S.N., at present attaché to Germany.

The Rev. Roderick Terry and Mrs. Terry gave a dinner Feb. 8 at Linden Gate, Newport, R.I., for Capt. William B. Caperton, U.S.N. Mrs. Caperton and Miss Marguerite Caperton went to New York Feb. 7, where they will remain a few days before going to Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. W. B. McCaskey, U.S.A., left California Jan. 31, going to Pittsburgh, and then on to Lancaster, Pa., where they spent a short leave at the home of the Captain's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McCaskey, and then left for the Captain's new station at Fort Porter, N.Y.

A daughter, Suzanne Carter, was born to the wife of Lieut. G. O. Carter, U.S.N., at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 5, 1913.

A daughter, Nancy Alton Slayton, was born on Feb. 10, 1913, to Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Slayton, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md.

A daughter, Helen Louise Milner, was born to the wife of Lieut. Fred W. Milner, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 1, 1913.

Lieut. J. P. Jackson, U.S.N., was among the guests in costume for the Elizabethan fête recently given by Reginald De Koven.

Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith will sail from New York Feb. 18 on the S.S. Adriatic for a trip to Europe.

Lieut. John T. Rowe, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rowe announce the birth of a son at Fort Monroe, Va., on Feb. 6, 1913.

Mr. J. E. Backstrom, from Water Valley, Miss., father of Capt. T. E. Backstrom, U.S.M.C., was a visitor in the capital city last week.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Sands, 7th U.S. Cav., was among the passengers sailing on the transport Sherman from San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 5, for Manila.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Harlow, U.S.N., were at Luxor, Upper Egypt, Jan. 22, on their way to the second cataract. They expect to go on to Bombay in February.

Surg. Raymond Spear, U.S.N., who underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Naval Hospital in Washington, D.C., last week, is reported to be doing very well.

Ensign Edward H. Connor, U.S.N., who has resigned as an officer of the Navy, to take effect Feb. 20, 1913, is a native of Iowa, and entered the Service July 14, 1904. His last assignment to duty was on the Glacier.

Mrs. James B. Hutchinson, wife of Captain Hutchinson, P.S., is a passenger on the steamer Mongolia, which sails for Manila from San Francisco Feb. 15. Mrs. Hutchinson has been greatly benefited by her winter in the South.

A daughter, Iona Jessie Seach, was born at Iona Island, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1913, to the wife of Gunner William Seach, U.S.N. Mrs. Seach is the youngest daughter of Dr. John M. Bennis, M.D., president of Herbert Hall Hospital, Worcester, Mass.

The enlisted men of the post of Fort Sheridan, Ill., contributed \$134 for the purpose of presenting Miss Helen Gould a wedding present to show their appreciation of her kindness toward them during the Spanish-American War and the insurrection in the Philippines and since that time. The amount was forwarded by Sergt. Major J. W. McIntyre.

Capt. C. H. Raguet, Texas National Guard, entertained at his home in Marshall, Texas, Feb. 4, for dinner, Col. Emmett E. Walker, Q.M.G. of the Texas N.G., and Capt. H. S. Wagner, 14th U.S. Inf., inspector assigned to the Texas National Guard, and Col. G. P. Rains, 3d Texas N.G. The dinner was an informal one and greatly enjoyed by all present at the hospitable Raguet home in the southwestern portion of the city.

Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn, wife of Asst. Surg. W. A. Bloedorn, U.S.N., at the American Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, will leave Yokohama on Sunday, March 2, at 9:48 p.m., from Hiranuma station, en route to America, via Siberia, making protracted stays in the various capitals of Europe, thence to the United States. Mrs. Bloedorn will leave Southampton March 26, and arrive in New York on the S.S. Oceanic.

The first meeting of the Lenten Skating Club, organized under the auspices of the Navy Relief Society, was held at the Arcade Rink, in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 11, and was largely attended. The club, which was so popular last season, promises to be even more so, if possible, this year. The U.S.S. Mayflower band furnished the music and tea was served at small tables in the semi-circle overlooking the rink. Mrs. F. F. Fletcher, wife of Rear Admiral Fletcher, U.S.N., and Mrs. Alexander Sharpe, wife of Lieutenant Sharpe, U.S.N., took in the tickets.

The illness of Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., is pleurisy. He underwent an operation a few days ago, and it was said at the time that while the operation was not of a serious character it would confine him to his bed for about three weeks. It is understood that when the cold weather came on Admiral Peary believed it would be so bracing that he insisted on having all the windows open. The result is that Mr. Peary, who faced the extreme weather of the Arctic, now finds himself with pleurisy. His condition is not serious, but has caused some concern to his friends, following the surgical operation.

Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Rear Admiral Chadwick, U.S.N., demonstrated at the American Woman's Club at Berlin, Germany, a device invented by her for carrying the wounded or the sick or other persons down ladders from burning buildings. A number of German army surgeons, including Oberstarzt Vontobold, were present. The device can be rolled up into a small compass and weighs only six pounds. It is designed as a substitute for the old-style stretcher, and is particularly suitable for use on ships, where space is valuable. The army surgeons expressed themselves as impressed with the device's apparent practicability.

Cardinal Gibbons at the Carmelite convent, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 11, 1913, conferred the black veil on Sister Mary Magdalen, known in the world as Miss Frances Griffen Potts, daughter of Chief Engr. Robert Potts, U.S.N., retired. Chief Engineer Potts, who was present, had opposed his daughter's purpose to become a nun, it is stated. A solid gold chalice, studded with diamonds, valued at \$3,000, was used in the ceremonies. This was a present given by Miss Potts to the Carmelite order in memory of her mother. Miss Potts has followed the steps of her two sisters, who have adopted the religious life. Her eldest sister, Marie, is a nun of the Order of Assumption, and has founded a convent in Manila. The second sister, Miss Roberta, is in the Carmelite convent of Philadelphia.

The San Diego (Cal.) Association of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion held its twenty-second annual meeting in San Diego a few days ago and elected officers for the ensuing year. They are: President, Col. T. F. Randlett, U.S.A.; first vice-president, Col. John W. Hannay, U.S.A.; second vice-president, Major Charles B. Vogdes, U.S.A.; chaplain, Rev. R. D. Hollington, D.D.; secretary-treasurer, D. B. Bowles. The association decided to hold its annual banquet at the U. S. Grant Hotel Monday, Feb. 17, at eight p.m., and it was unanimously decided to entertain the women on that occasion. Major W. R. Maize, U.S.A., who has been the secretary-treasurer for twenty-one years, declined the nomination for this office and proposed D. B. Bowles, who was elected. Rear Admiral O. W. Farenholt, U.S.N., and a small delegation from San Francisco will attend the banquet.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Frederick Wilmer, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 1, 1912.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. H. L. Steele, Coast Art., U.S.A., Feb. 5, 1913, at Fort Totten, N.Y.

Mrs. Guy A. Mix, of Fort Monroe, Va., is the guest for the week-end of Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer at her home.

Lieut. Frank W. Sterling, U.S.N., was host at a tea, followed by dancing, on board the U.S.S. Mayflower on Feb. 8.

A daughter was born at San Francisco, Cal., on Feb. 3, to Pay Clerk James MacKay, Q.M. Corps, and Mrs. MacKay.

Mrs. Howard Elmer, widow of Rear Admiral Elmer, U.S.N., is staying at the Ulster Inn, Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Emily Johnston Taussig, was born to the wife of Lieut. J. K. Taussig, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, 1913.

A son, Fletcher Lamar Sheffield, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sheffield, U.S.N., at Vineville, Macon, Ga., Feb. 11, 1913.

Mrs. Ellis, wife of Lieut. Rowland Ellis, U.S.A., is slowly convalescing from a recent severe illness at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hart, of the Torpedo Station at Newport, R.I., are spending a month's leave in Washington, D.C.

Miss Esther Foote, daughter of Col. Stephen M. Foote, U.S.A., is the guest of Lieut. West C. Jacobs, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jacobs at their quarters at West Point, N.Y.

Capt. Harold P. Norton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Norton are spending several weeks' leave visiting the latter's brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. William Manning Irwin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Irwin, in Boston, Mass.

Col. Millard F. Harmon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harmon will entertain at an informal hop at Fort Adams, R.I., on Feb. 15, in honor of their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. John W. Lang, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lang, of West Point, N.Y.

James W. G. Walker, formerly a civil engineer in the Navy, and son of the late Rear Admiral Walker, U.S.N., has sued his wife, Nina Chinn Walker, for divorce on the grounds of desertion. The case will be heard on March 10.

Mrs. Barker, wife of Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U.S.N., who has been spending several weeks visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Corning, in Albany, N.Y., has returned to her home in Washington, D.C.

The officers of the U.S.S. Mayflower entertained at a luncheon on board ship on Feb. 10 in honor of Miss Alys Meyer, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, whose engagement to Lieut. Raymond C. P. Rodgers, U.S.N., has just been announced.

At a meeting of the Aeronautical Society in New York city on Feb. 13 Capt. W. I. Chambers, U.S.N., was elected a vice-president, and Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., a director of the society. W. Irving Twombly was elected president.

Capt. and Mrs. John N. Straat have arrived in Evansville, Ind., and are residing in the Reitz Apartments, corner Riverside and Cherry street. Captain Straat has taken up his duties as recruiting officer in Evansville, relieving Lieutenant Carithers.

Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A., and Mrs. Williams are occupying the country home of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter, on the palisades of the Potomac, during the absence of the latter at Hot Springs, Ark., on an extended stay.

Among those who registered recently at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, were Lieut. W. A. Benham, U.S.R.C.S., Chief Bttn. W. L. Hill, U.S.N., Gen. S. H. Lincoln, Capt. A. Hasbrouck, Capt. F. B. Davis and Major L. F. Garrard and family, U.S.A.

Mrs. Biscoe, wife of Pay Insp. Harry E. Biscoe, U.S.N., is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, at their Massachusetts avenue residence, in Washington, D.C. Pay Inspector Biscoe is ill at the Naval Hospital in that city.

The Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beckman Winthrop were among the guests at a dinner given by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Nagel in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 7.

Miss Alexandrine Fitch, daughter of the late Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., who has been spending several weeks visiting in New Haven, Conn., has returned to her home in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Albert Gerhard, of Philadelphia, another daughter, has also arrived in Washington for a visit.

Capt. and Mrs. Rhea Jackson gave a dinner at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., before the fancy dress ball on Feb. 7 in honor of Mrs. Jackson's sister, Mrs. Theodore Borst, of New York. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Foulois, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Capron, Major Weigel and Mrs. Partello.

Mrs. Faison, wife of Lieut. Col. Samson L. Faison, U.S.A., of Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., entertained at a luncheon in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. William Sowers, in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 13. Mrs. Faison and her two children will remain in Washington, D.C., until after March 4 before returning to Plattsburg, N.Y.

Mrs. Rowland B. Ellis, the wife of Lieutenant Ellis, 14th U.S. Cav., who was brought to Baltimore and placed in care of the Johns Hopkins doctors, was operated upon Feb. 5 by Dr. J. M. T. Finney. The operation was a very serious one, but Mrs. Ellis is now slowly convalescing. Lieutenant Ellis's address is 343 Dolphin street, Baltimore, Md.

Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wotherspoon were among the luncheon hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md. Feb. 9, entertaining Capt. Theodore Baldwin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Tuttle, Miss Bruce, Miss Jessica Bruce, Congressman Charles Talcott and Major William Lassiter, U.S.A. Others entertaining at luncheon at the club were Major Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Allen.

In speaking of the "genuine sympathy that will everywhere go out to the family of Capt. John Watson, 8th U.S. Cav., who was recently treacherously murdered in his tent by a Jolo Moro," the Manila Times of Dec. 20 last said: "One consolation lights up the dark tragedy—the brave and prompt action of Captain Wells, to whose coolness and unerring aim Lieutenant Edmunds probably owes his life. Wells probably had to do his trying part in the dark, and he failed not."

Major Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Williams sail from San Francisco on Feb. 29 for the Major's new station in China, where he will be in command of the Pekin Legation Guard. While attached to the Office of Naval Intelligence at Washington Major Williams has taken an important part in the reform of the Marine

Corps uniform which has recently been adopted. Major and Mrs. Williams leave many friends in Washington, who sincerely regret their departure.

An ordinance was introduced in Select Council at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8, providing for the erection of equestrian monuments of Gen. George G. Meade and Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, at a cost of \$30,000, on the north plaza of the City Hall. The idea was to fittingly commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg and to complete the group of equestrian monuments started by the erection of those now standing to General Reynolds and General McClellan.

On Lincoln's Birthday, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1913, the building and collections of the Chicago Historical Society were thrown open to children all day, and there was a special exhibit of Lincoln relics. At two o'clock in the afternoon Comdr. Horatio L. Wait, late of the U.S. Navy, gave an illustrated talk, entitled, "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln and Incidents in the Blockading Service During the Rebellion." The pictures are mainly from sketches made by the speaker during his service in the Atlantic Squadron.

Count Gombei Yamamoto, the new Premier of Japan, born in the Province of Satsuma in 1852, was when a little over twenty years old sent by the Japanese government to this country to be educated in the Naval Academy. He was graduated from there with the class of 1877. Three years later he had reached the rank of lieutenant in the Japanese navy. In 1886 he became a captain. Soon afterward, however, he was transferred from sea duty to the naval office, where he first served as secretary to the Minister of the Navy. In 1904 he was advanced to the rank of admiral and created a baron.

Mrs. Arthur Johnson, South Avon street, St. Paul, Minn., gave a tea recently at her home in honor of her sister, Mrs. W. F. Webber, of Chicago. Receiving with the hostess were Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Lewis, Mrs. Charles Potter and the guest of honor, Mrs. A. O. Eberhart and Mrs. Ralph Hoyt served frappé. Mrs. George B. Duncan, of Fort Snelling, and Mrs. Mary Belle C. Towle served tea. Others assisting were Mrs. Edward F. Geddings, of Fort Snelling, and the Misses Margaret Johnson, Carolyn Nichols, Irene Galt, Agnes Peterson, Adele Quinlan and the Misses Donohue and Miss Lambie.

Chaplain I. H. B. Headley, Coast Art., U.S.A., has inaugurated a series of bi-weekly free entertainments for the benefit of the Fort Totten garrison, to which recently he was ordered from Fort Howard, Md. The second entertainment was held in Post Exchange Hall on Feb. 5, when a large and interested audience listened to music by the post orchestra, followed by a lecture on Russia from Port Arthur to St. Petersburg, illustrated by over one hundred beautiful stereopticon pictures, by Prof. Oliver G. J. Schadt, M.A., Ph.D., of the Brown Tutoring School, New York city. Most of the views were taken by Dr. Schadt while in Russia and were remarkably good, while his address, which was witty and original, was enjoyed by all.

William F. Murray, a member of Congress from the Ninth Massachusetts District, is a friend of the Army and Navy Services in his Congressional activities. Mr. Murray served in the ranks of the U.S.V. Signal Corps during the war with Spain, and his service gave him a valuable knowledge with regard to Army affairs. He enlisted as a private in Company 10, U.S.V. Signal Corps, at Boston, Mass., before he was seventeen years of age, and served in the 1st and 5th Army Corps in the U.S. Army at Santiago de Cuba before his muster out on Dec. 10, 1898. He completed his studies at the Boston Latin School after muster out and entered Harvard College with his class in the fall of 1900. His spirited speech in support of a continuance of a two-battalion program was favorably commented on by his colleagues in the House. That his stand was in accordance with the wishes of his constituents is shown from the recent election returns. Mr. Murray was renominated and re-elected to Congress by one of the largest Democratic majorities in the New England states. Mr. Murray served in the Boston City Council, the Massachusetts State Legislature and the Governor's Council of Massachusetts before he was elected to Congress.

U.S.M.A. AND INTERCOLLEGIATE FENCING.

202 West 103d street, New York city.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I feel sure that I am merely voicing the sentiments of all lovers of fencing in expressing regret at the withdrawal of West Point from the Intercollegiate Fencing Association. The skill, true sportsmanship and genuine hospitality displayed by the Army team made our visits to West Point a great pleasure, although we were generally forced to accept defeat at their hands.

It would seem that in this most military of sports, even if in no other, the Army should be represented in intercollegiate athletics, especially as they have so often, and in such sportsmanlike fashion, carried their colors to victory.

PHILIP W. ALLISON,
Captain Cornell Fencing Team, 1911.

Capt. James Reagles, U.S.A., retired, died at his home, 143 Glenwood boulevard, Schenectady, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1913, of pneumonia, after an illness lasting five days. He was born in Schenectady, N.Y., Aug. 5, 1841; was a member of the class of '61 at Union College and a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, class of '64; was commissioned assistant surgeon, 62d N.Y. Volunteer Infantry, April 11, 1864, and was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania C.H., siege of Petersburg, Welding Railroad and the Opaquan, in Western Virginia. He was mustered out of service Aug. 30, 1865, at Fort Schuyler, N.Y. Harbor. In 1866 he was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U.S.A., and served for three years at Fort Arbuckle, I.T., and from there to Fort Richardson, Texas. In 1872 he was a member of the U.S. Geological Survey through Yellowstone Park. From there he returned to Arizona as acting assistant surgeon, where he remained for about four years; then to Fort Stevens and Fort Klamath, Ore., until 1880, when he left the Service. In 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he re-entered the Medical Corps as contract surgeon and served in Porto Rico. From there he served at Plattsburg Barracks, Vancouver Barracks, Fort Wrangel, Alaska; Fort Stevens, Ore.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Keogh, Mont., and Fort Ontario, N.Y. Sept. 12, 1908, he was placed on the Regular list and retired as captain. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, one of the oldest living members of St. George's Lodge, Masons; a member of the Chi Psi Fraternity, a fellow N.Y. State Medical Association, and a member of the Army and Navy Club, New York. He was buried with military honors, Com-

pany E, 2d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., of which he was once a lieutenant, acting as escort. He is survived by two sons, Gilbert and Walter Reagles.

Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, U.S.N., retired, died at Portsmouth, N.H., Feb. 14, 1913.

FOREIGN SERVICE, CAPTAINS OF CAVALRY.

As there appears to be considerable confusion among Cavalry officers as to foreign service of captains, we publish the attached roster showing foreign service of captains of Cavalry as of date of June, 1912, of officers not then in the Philippines.

Statement showing the total amount of foreign service of captains of Cavalry, June, 1912:

	Y.	M.	D.		Y.	M.	D.
Wesson, C. M.	1	5	0	Cole, C. W.	4	9	8
Short, Walter C.	1	8	9	Oden, George J.	4	9	16
McCaskey, D.	1	9	20	Haight, C. S.	4	9	17
Benjamin, J. A.	1	11	18	Wade, John P.	4	9	17
Gillem, Alvan C.	2	1	26	Herringshaw, W. F.	4	9	17
Smith, H. C.	2	2	0	Case, Frank L.	4	9	20
Hamilton, G. F.	2	3	15	Johnson, F. O.	4	10	5
Smrmonds, C. J.	2	3	17	Conrad, C. H., jr.	4	10	8
Stedter, E.	2	3	27	Rutherford, S. McP.	4	10	9
Holbrook, L. R.	2	4	7	Gleaves, S. R.	4	10	15
Moffet, W. P.	2	4	21	Furlong, John W.	4	10	17
Whitman, W. M.	2	4	21	Babcock, W. C.	4	10	23
Parker, J. S.	2	5	4	Baer, Joseph A.	4	11	9
Mitchell, G. E.	2	5	10	Schultz, T.	4	11	10
Palmer, Bruce	2	6	7	Winters, W. H.	4	11	11
Martin, C. F.	2	6	22	Grant, W. S.	4	11	12
Barton, F. A.	2	8	29	Rockwell, V. LaS.	4	11	21
Jones, S. G.	2	10	0	Raysor, M. C.	4	11	28
Coleman, S.	2	11	22	Romeyn, C. A.	5	0	3
Phillips, E. L.	2	11	27	Morgan, John M.	5	0	4
Berkeley, H. D.	3	0	29	Glover, F. W.	5	0	7
White, H. A.	3	1	0	Guiney, F. W.	5	0	10
Morey, Lewis S.	3	1	4	McCormack, W. H.	5	0	10
Parsons, Lanning	3	1	6	Williams, A. E.	5	0	22
Tilford, J. D.	3	1	7	Biegler, G. W.	5	1	5
Feché, James E.	3	1	12	Whitely, W. W.	5	1	15
Henry, Guy V.	3	1	20	Miller, Archie	5	1	16
Day, Clarence R.	3	2	2	Shelley, James E.	5	1	20
Fitch, Roger S.	3	2	14	Long, John D.	5	1	27
Winans, E. B.	3	2	28	Wallach, R. R.	5	2	1
Johnston, W. T.	3	2	28	Willm, John W.	5	2	3
Ball, Louis R.	3	3	8	Coreoran, T. M.	5	2	11
Buchan, Fred E.	3	3	9	Fenton, C. W.	5	2	14
Brees, Herbert J.	3	3	24	Forryth, W. D.	5	2	15
Silla, William G.	3	3	27	Norwell, Guy S.	5	3	15
Cusack, Joseph E.	3	3	28	Forster, Lewis	5	3	28
Van Way, C. W.	3	4	2	Clopton, W. H. jr.	5	4	0
White, George P.	3	4	6	Pope, Francis H.	5	4	5
Murphy, P. A.	3	4	28	Whitehead, H. C.	5	4	6
Holcomb, F. P.	3	5	15	Fleming, R. J.	5	4	7
Quinlan, D. P.	3	5	18	Drake, C. B.	5	4	7
Parker, Frank	3	5	21	Moses, George W.	5	4	15
Hall, C. G.	3	5	27	Beil, Ola W.	5	4	20
Pritchard, G. B., jr.	3	6	7	Cass, Lewis W.	5	4	26
Siever, H. A.	3	6	18	Walker, K. W.	5	4	28
Conrad, Julius T.	3	6	21	Miller, A. M.	5	5	11
Calvert, Edward	3	7	2	Willard, H. O.	5	5	22
Davidson, A. H.	3	7	6	Elliot, Duncan	5	5	26
Pearson, S. B.	3	7	20	McCoy, Frank R.	5	5	26
Boniface, J.	3	8	5	Cootes, Harry N.	5	6	3
Huston, James	3	8	6	Barnhardt, G. C.	5	6	8
Andrews, L. C.	3	8	14	Kochersperger, S. M.	5	7	3
Oliver, L. W.	3	8	28	Kimball, G. N.	5	7	14
Robottom, H.	3	9	2	Parker, F. LeJ.	5	8	1
Thomas, E. M.	3	9	2	Purvisse, S. A.	5	8	4
Morris, W. V.	3	9	9	Deitrick, L. L.	5	8	9
Hickok, H. B.	3	10	2	Adams, S. P.	5	8	21
Hickman, E. A.	3	10	13	Cowin, W. B.	5	8	25
Myers, Hu B.	3	10	14	Anderson, E. D.	5	8	28
Mumma, M. C.	3	10	18	Harper, Roy B.	5	9	3
Smith, Mathew C.	3	10	27	Goethe, James	5	9	5
Hyer, B. B.	3	11	6	McKinley, J. F.	5	9	13
Bach, C. A.	3	11	9	Smedberg, W. R., jr.	5	9	18
Lindsey, J. R.	3	11	17	Dallam, S. F.	5	9	23
Hawkins, H. S.	3	11	21	Boyd, C. T.	5	10	18
Howard, H. P.	3	11	22	Fleming, L. J.	5	10	21
Gienty, D. H.	3	12	0	Cullen, Dorsey	5	10	26
Cornell, W. A.	3	12	0	Low, W. L.	5	11	12
Cavanaugh, H. LaT.	3	12	0	Bowman, G. T.	5	11	14
Amos, Frank P.	3	12	0	Glasgow, W. J.	5	11	16
Carson, T. G.	3	12	0	Luhn, W. L.	5	11	27
Lott, A. G.	3	12	0	Ryan, John J.	6	0	17
Paine, W. H.	3	12	0	Biddle, D. H.	6	0	24
Arnold, F. T.	3	12	0	Hayne, P. T., jr.	6	1	8
Foy, Robert C.	3	12	0	Kirkpatrick, G. W.	6	1	8
Dixon, Varian D.	4	1	3	Harvey, C. G.	6	1	15
Dean, Warren	4	1	3	Tompkins, E. R.	6	1	19
Clayton, P., jr.	4	1	4	Burroughs, J. M.	6	2	15
Babcock, C. S.	4	1	7	Reaney, R. J.	6	2	22
Scherer, Louis C.	4	1	24	Davis, Edward	6	2	24
Longstreet, J.	4	1	24	Rowell, M. W.	6	2	25
McClure, A. N.	4	2	1	Lovell, G. E.	6	3	16
Van Leer, Samuel	4	2	5	McAndrews, J. R.	6	3	18
Gibbins, Henry	4	2	7	Myer, Oren B.	6	4	11
Farmer, C. O., jr.	4	2	13	King, Edward L.	6	5	4
Fair, John S.	4	2	13	Smyer, Edgar A.	6	6	9
Rodney, G. B.	4	2	28	Hawkins, Clyde A.	6	6	28
Casteel, D. T. E.	4	3	0	Coughlan, T. M.	6	7	7
Armstrong, F. S.	4	3	6	Crain, W. M.	6	7	20
Taylor, T. B.	4	3	6	Scales, W. B.	6	8	12
Moseley, G. V. H.	4	3	7	Craig, John W.	6	9	0
Lippincott, A.	4	3	22	Wessey, C. B.	6	9	7
Heintzelman, S.	4	3	28	Tompkins, Frank.	6	9	7
Briand, Christian	4	3	1	Ryan, Thomas F.	6	10	9
Walker, Kirby	4	4	4	Orton, Edward P.	6	11	3
Cushman, Guy	4	4	18	Valdmer, George	6	11	12
Pattison, H. H.	4	4	20	Latrobe, O., jr.	6	11	12
Craig, Malin	4	4	20	Munro, James N.	6	11	2
Wagner, J. A.	4	4	20	Thomas, C. O., jr.	6	12	13
O'Shea, John	4	6	0	Reeves, James H.	7	4	20
Nolan, R. M.	4	6	1	Reed, William O.	7	5	28
Richmond, H. R.	4	6	6	Heiberg, E. R.	7	6	20
Leary, E. M.	4	6	18	Smith, C. C.	7	7	24
Connell, W. M.	4	6	24	Langhorne, G. T.	7	11	12
Eltinge, LeR.	4	7	20	Poillon, Arthur	8	1	0
Whitlock, F. O.	4	7	23	Jones, F. M.	8	1	26
Herron, J. S.	4	7	27	Sturges, E. A.	8	2	7
Chitty, W. D.	4	8	1	Valentine, W. S.	8	9	13
Gauje, Julien	4	8	9	Wood, Robert E.	8	9	19
Winterburn, G. W.	4	8	16	Rockenbach, S.	8	9	11
Lewis, John H.	4	9	1	Harbord, J. G.	11	7	27
Kromer, Leon B.	4	9	3				

the top of the list of second lieutenants available for Philippine service, and will probably sail for the islands Aug. 5, 1913. Nance and Beatty are next on the list.

UNITED STATES FORCES FOR MEXICO.

The situation in Mexico, due to the fighting in the streets of Mexico City between the Federal Army, under President Madero, and the Rebel Army, under General Diaz, having reached such a stage that no protection could be guaranteed to Americans or foreigners, a number of whom have been killed and wounded by rifle and gun fire, the U.S. Government early this week dispatched a force of six warships to Mexico to afford necessary protection to its citizens and foreign residents. In addition to the warship force orders were issued for the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, U.S.A., to hold itself in readiness to move at once. The warships now en route to different ports in Mexico, with probable date of arrival, are the following:

Georgia, battleship, Capt. Marbury Johnston; 52 officers, 888 men. Due at Vera Cruz Feb. 14.

Vermont, battleship, Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse; 49 officers, 906 men. Due at Vera Cruz Feb. 15.

Nebraska, battleship, Capt. Spencer S. Wood; 49 officers, 857 men. Due at Vera Cruz Feb. 15.

Virginia, battleship, Capt. John D. McDonald; 49 officers, 881 men. Due at Tampico Feb. 15.

All the above-mentioned ports are on the east coast of Mexico. The vessels en route to ports on the west coast are the following:

Colorado, armored cruiser, Capt. William L. Gilmer; 41 officers, 837 men. Due at Mazatlan Feb. 14.

South Dakota, armored cruiser, Capt. Charles P. Plunkett; 41 officers, 837 men. Due at Acapulco Feb. 16.

There are ten other battleships off Guantanamo ready to proceed to Mexico should a further force be required, as well as a number of smaller craft within handy reach.

Major Gen. W. P. Biddle, the commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, informed Secretary of the Navy Meyer that the regiment of 750 marines at Philadelphia could be dispatched to Vera Cruz on the transport Prairie at a few hours' notice. Another regiment can also be quickly assembled from the navy yards along the Atlantic coast to embark from some Southern port, he said, and a considerable force of marines could be sent to the west coast of Mexico on warships that are now stationed on the Pacific coast of the United States.

The 1st Brigade, 1st Division, which has received orders to be ready to move at once on receipt of orders, is composed of the 3d Infantry, Col. Henry Kirby, whose headquarters, with Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, are at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N.Y., and Cos. A, B, C and D, who are at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y.; 5th Infantry, Col. C. D. Cowles, stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; 29th Infantry, Col. John S. Mallory, whose headquarters, with Cos. I, K, L and M, are at Fort Jay, Governors Island, Cos. A, B, C and D are at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., and Cos. E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, are at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y. The 1st Brigade is under command of Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, who is now on his way from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to his new headquarters at Albany, N.Y.

To transport the above troops in case of necessity orders were sent on Feb. 12 that the Army transports McClellan, Meade, Kilpatrick and Sumner at Newport News be made ready to embark at that point troops for Vera Cruz. Officers of the Quartermaster Corps at New York city got busy instantly. The former captains of the transports were engaged, with authority to select their own officers, crews were hired, and mess stewards were hired, with authority to select their own assistants. Stores for the transports were gathered and shipped, and the officers of the Q.M.D. have been working overtime. The transports are eleven-knot vessels, and would take about five days to make the run to Vera Cruz.

Should a larger force than the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, be required, it would probably proceed from Galveston, Texas, and would include forces which have been patrolling the Mexican border for many months. Troops in all parts of the United States are on the alert for a sudden call for field service.

The War Department is without funds for the transportation of troops outside the United States, except aboard its own transports. A special appropriation will have to be made for the chartering of merchant steamships to carry additional troops if required. The War Department could, of course, obtain the charters on credit. The Q.M.D. have already a list of available merchant steamers.

The entire efforts of the U.S. Government at present are for the protection of foreign life and property in the Mexican capital without actual forcible intervention. Ambassador Wilson is acting under instructions of that character, and has received a credit of \$10,000 to defray the expense of removing, sheltering and feeding helpless Americans, and presumably other distressed foreigners from the scene of hostilities.

The General Board of the Army worked out a campaign for the invasion of Mexico City long ago, based on the invasion of General Scott. This problem was considered at a meeting of the joint Army and Navy Board on Feb. 13, over which Admiral Dewey presided. Others present were Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, assistant Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery; Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland and Capt. Templin M. Potts.

The latest accounts report great destruction in the city of Mexico as the result of the fighting of the rival forces, and many persons were on the verge of starvation. Protests against a continuance of the struggle in the city, made both to President Madero and General Diaz, the rebel leader, by the American Ambassador, Mr. Henry Lane Wilson, and other diplomats, were without avail. Many foreigners took refuge in the American Embassy section, and with Americans were later removed to a place of greater safety on the outskirts of the city, a number of houses having been rented by Ambassador Wilson. Hunger has assailed the populace, and the sanitary situation is a serious one. Dead and wounded are lying all over the streets. An uprising in Chihuahua has turned that state over to General Diaz. After ten hours of fighting on Feb. 13 the Federals and Rebels in Mexico City ceased firing at dark, with General Diaz having the better of the long drawn out artillery engagement. It is estimated that several hundred persons, many of them women and other non-combatants, were killed during the day besides those killed previously. Colonel Pradillo, commanding the military zone of Puebla, has revolted against the Federal and state governments, and has changed all officials without a shot being fired. General Aguilar, head of the Puebla rebels, has offered his services to Colonel Pradillo.

For seating the members of the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion at their annual banquet at Rauscher's Feb. 12 forty tables were provided, each seating ten persons. With the twenty at the guest table the total was 420 persons. Writing from Loyola College, Baltimore, Md., William J. Ennis, S.J., Hereditary Companion, says, in a letter to Recorder McKee, which was issued to the Commandery: "The annual banquet of our Commandery falls this year upon Wednesday, Feb. 12. It has occurred to me that this might cause some inconvenience to those of our companions who are of the Catholic Faith. I accordingly take pleasure in informing you and asking you to communicate to such companions that his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons has on my suggestion, in virtue of the authority vested in him, dispensed all Catholics who attend our dinner this year from the ecclesiastical law of abstinence from flesh meat for this occasion only." The dinner was presided over by Major Gen. George B. Davis, U.S.A., retired, who in a happy manner introduced the several speakers. The dinner was one of Rauscher's best, and the occasion was one to inspire all, especially under the enthusiasm aroused by some of the speakers, especially ex-Governor Bacon, of Kentucky, and Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of Washington. The ladies occupying the gallery seemed to be, in their quiet way, quite as enthusiastic as the audience below. It would be impossible to assemble anywhere else such a collection of distinguished veterans of land and sea as gathered on this occasion. To merely mention the names of those present would sound like the calling of a roll of honor.

At a recent meeting of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company, stockholders and directors, the following officers, directors and executive committee were appointed for the year 1913: Officers—President, Alexander R. Piper, captain, U.S.A., retired; vice-president and general manager, Henry H. Scott, captain, U.S.A., retired; treasurer, Mr. Burton R. Dodge; secretary, Mr. Harry Holmes Benedict. Directors—Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, formerly commanding National Guard of the state of New York; Commodore Robert P. Forshey (graduate U.S. Naval Academy), commanding Naval Militia, New York; Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, Gen. Staff, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Radford, U.S.M.C.; Comdr. Luke McNamee, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius, U.S.N.; Paymr. George R. Venable, U.S.N.; Capt. Alexander R. Piper, U.S.A., retired, general freight agent, South Brooklyn Railway Company; Capt. Richard C. Marshall, jr., U.S.A.; Capt. Frank T. Hines, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., one of the authors of "Service of Coast Artillery" (Hines and Ward); Mr. Harry Holmes Benedict, general agent of the freight department of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and the New England Navigation Company; Mr. T. Ludlow Christie, lawyer, 115 Broadway, New York; Mr. Edgar L. Lewis, Capt. Henry H. Scott, U.S.A., retired. Executive Committee—Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, U.S.A., Capt. Alexander R. Piper, U.S.A., retired, Capt. Henry H. Scott, U.S.A., retired, Mr. Harry Holmes Benedict, Mr. T. Ludlow Christie.

"The Governors Island outpost of the Guardians of Honor of America," writes a correspondent, "gave a pleasant entertainment at the Y.M.C.A. building Monday evening, Feb. 10, to which the garrison was invited. Dr. C. Stanley Mylrea, medical missionary from Bakrein, Arabia, was the speaker of the evening, and delivered an interesting address on Arabia, entitled 'The Land of the Pearl, the Date-palm and the Camel,' which was beautifully illustrated by slides. Several young ladies from New York rendered appropriate songs and a quartet from the 29th Infantry furnished music. After the lecture the members of the society were entertained at a smoker provided with refreshments and cigars. The Fort Jay outpost of the Guardians of Honor is in a very flourishing condition, and there are at present over forty members, which makes an excellent showing in a four-company post. The society is very popular, and recruits are continually being added, and it is believed that within a few months a large proportion of the command will become members. The commander of the society is Batlin. Sergt. Major Alfred A. Whetzel, 29th Inf., and the adjutant is Corp. Julius Yrizarry, Q.M. Corps."

A very successful military tournament was held at the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis on Jan. 31, Lieut. P. J. Hennessey, 15th U.S. Cav., on duty as professor of military science and tactics, being the director of the tournament. Among the judges were Capt. C. A. Murphy and 2d Lieut. S. E. Trask, of the Ohio National Guard. There were nineteen different events, the last being an exhibition of attack and defense by cadet companies K and M. The other events included regimental parade, Butt's Manual, bayonet drill, battalion and company drill, competitive drills for sergeants, corporals and privates, and a number of athletic events.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 11, 1913.

Mrs. F. O. Johnston, who spent several days at Old Point as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Strong, returned to the post on Monday. Mrs. Herbert Williams gave a small tea on Thursday to some friends from Washington. The informal hop on Saturday evening was well attended. The guests were received by Mrs. E. F. Graham, and the presentations were made by Major Charles D. Rhodes, 15th Cav.

On Saturday evening an exhibition of moving pictures showing the Olympic Games in Stockholm, Sweden, took place in the gymnasium. Lieut. G. S. Patton, jr., interestingly explained the different scenes. Lieutenant Patton was one of the competitors in the games, which took place last summer, and he made a very fine record.

Dr. and Mrs. Lambie entertained Dr. and Mrs. Chilton at dinner on Sunday. Dr. and Mrs. Williams and Dr. and Mrs. Chilton were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd at supper on Sunday. Dr. and Mrs. Chilton left on Wednesday for Mrs. Chilton's home, to remain a month before leaving for the Philippines. Capt. Warren Dean gave a dance and supper after the hop on Saturday.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Shepherd and their small daughter left on Monday for Fort Sill, where Lieutenant Shepherd will spend three months at the School of Fire. Col. and Mrs. Rogers Birnie were guests of Gen. and Mrs. Wood on Sunday. The Misses Piper, daughters of Capt. Alexander Piper, retired, who were the guests of Major and Mrs. Rhodes for several days, left on Saturday for their home in New York.

The class in equitation has been divided into two sections; one under Lieut. E. F. Graham, in which are all the polo players; the other section will be in charge of Lieut. Gordon

Johnston, a graduate of the German School of Equitation at Hanover, or one of the graduates of the Fort Riley school.

The dance and supper given in the gymnasium on Monday evening by the congregation of the Catholic Fort Myer Mission was a great success, and a gratifying sum was realized. Several officers and their wives were present. Col. and Mrs. Garrison were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Patton at dinner on Monday. Lieut. George M. Russell with his sister and father, has gone to New York for a short visit. Lieutenant Russell was granted a month's leave after being discharged from the Walter Reed Hospital. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham entertained at supper after the hop on Saturday.

It is understood that the 17th Infantry will make Fort Myer its headquarters during the time of the inauguration. The men will be divided among the different organizations of the post while the officers will be guests at the club, and of the officers of Fort Myer.

While leaving the riding hall at a gallop after the drill on Friday, a horse in one of the gun carriages fell, overturning the carriage and seriously injuring one of the men.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., FEB. 13, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Capt. William Paterson, C.A.C., unassigned, assigned to the 78th Co.

Capt. Dennis P. Quinlan, 12th Cav., from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and from further duty on recruiting service. Leave one month and ten days to Capt. John B. H. Waring, M.C.

Leave one month to Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, C.A.C.

First Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, 3d Cav., detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., relieving Capt. George B. Sharon, 4th Inf., who will join his proper station.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. James Allen, chief signal officer, from active service on Feb. 13, 1913, is announced. Brigadier General Allen will proceed to his home.

At the request of the officers concerned the following changes in the stations of recruiting officers are ordered: Major Charles B. Ewing, retired, from Savannah, Ga., to Baltimore, Md.; Capt. Charles P. Elliott, retired, from Baltimore, Md., to Savannah, Ga., and enter upon recruiting duty.

Capt. Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav., detailed for general recruiting service, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Capt. Alvin K. Baskette, 9th Inf., detailed for service in the Q.M. Corps.

The following officers are designated as captains of the respective Army teams to be entered in the National Team Match in connection with the National Matches for 1913: Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., Army Infantry team; Capt. William H. Clifton, jr., 13th Cav., Army Cavalry team.

Capt. James C. Magee, M.C., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. George D. Heath, jr., M.C., upon arrival in the United States, to Fort Clark, Texas.

First Lieut. James S. Kennedy, M.R.C., upon arrival in the United States, to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Lieut. Col. Charles Wilcox, M.C., from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, relieving Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisher, M.C., who will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., and assume command of the Army and Navy General Hospital at that place.

The name of Col. Clarence P. Townsley, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, and the name of Col. Frederick Marsh, C.A.C., is removed therefrom.

The following officers of the Medical Corps to Newport News, Va., and report to the medical superintendent, Army Transport Service, for temporary duty in the Transport Service: First Lieut. Thomas E. Harwood, jr., 1st Lieut. Philip B. Connolly, 1st Lieut. Henry C. Maddux and 1st Lieut. John R. McKnight.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 6, 1913.

Promotion in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. Edwin C. McNeil, 14th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 4, 1913, vice 1st Lieut. Calvert L. Davenport, 19th Inf., retired from active service Feb. 3, 1913.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

CHANGES NO. 19, FEB. 4, 1913, WAR DEPT.

These changes alter Par. 1114, relating to transporting officers' horses, and Par. 1542, relating to the service arms, ammunition, accoutrements, and horse equipment required by an officer or contract surgeon.

BULLETIN 4, FEB. 1, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for the month of January, 1913, and digests of certain decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

G.O. 7, FEB. 3, 1913, WAR DEPT.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, the Congressional medal of honor was awarded on Dec. 27, 1912, to Capt. Josephus S. Cecil, 18th Inf., for distinguished gallantry in the action against hostile Moros in the assault on the crater at Bud Dajo, Island of Jolo, P.I., March 7, 1906, while first lieutenant, 19th Infantry.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

[Note.—G.O. 14, Dept. of the Columbia was the last of the series of 1912.]

G.O. 1, JAN. 30, 1913, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

The undersigned having returned to these headquarters from detached service without the department, resumes command thereof this date.

MARION P. MAUS, Brig. Gen., commanding.

G.O. 2, JAN. 31, 1913, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

This order announces the small-arms target practice season for 1913.

G.O. 4, FEB. 5, 1913, EASTERN DIVISION.

I. Par. I, G.O. 41, these headquarters, Dec. 18, 1912, relative to the wearing of the canteen and first aid packet by enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, is revoked.

II. With a view to improving the subsistence of the Army and encouraging the detail of suitable non-commissioned officers for a course of instruction at the schools for bakers and cooks, the attention of commanding officers is invited to the desirability of having a graduate mess sergeant of one of the training schools for bakers and cooks in each organization.

By command of Major General Barry:

WM. A. MANN,

Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 81, DEC. 16, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The Major General commanding takes great pleasure in publishing to the troops in this division the name of Trumpeter Almer A. Anderson, Troop F, 7th Cav., for meritorious conduct in swimming to the aid and supporting until the arrival of a boat Pvt. Paul E. Gerhardt, Troop F, 7th Cav., who had been struck by a horse's hoof and rendered almost helpless while engaged in swimming horses in the Taguin River near Fort William McKinley, Rizal, Nov. 9, 1912.

By command of Major General Bell:

H. C. BENSON, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt is assigned to the command of the 7th Brigade, 3d Division, to take effect Feb. 15, 1913, and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and assume command of that brigade; and so much of G.O. 9, Feb. 6, 1913, War D., as assigns Brigadier General Hoyt to the command of the 6th Brigade, 2d Division, is revoked. (Feb. 11, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Leave twenty days to Col. Edward E. Dravo, Q.M.C. (Feb. 7, War D.)

Capt. Edward H. Andres, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, to take effect Feb. 8, 1913. He is assigned to the 18th Infantry, Feb. 9, 1913. Captain Andres will join the company to which he may be assigned. (Feb. 8, War D.)

Leave from the date of his relief from duty at Fort Adams, R.I., until the date of sailing of the March transport, is granted Capt. Stephen H. Mould, Q.M.C. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John L. Maher, Q.M.C., Presidio of San Francisco, upon completion of the course of instruction in the School for Bakers and Cooks, will be sent to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty. (Feb. 7, War D.)

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 28, Feb. 3, 1913, War D., as relates to Capt. Edward H. Andres, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Feb. 8, War D.)

Pay Clerk Charles B. Eckels, Q.M.C., having been assigned to duty by the chief Q.M.C. of the division, will take station in New York city from that date. (Feb. 3, E. Div.)

Q.M. Sergt. Basil G. Squier, Q.M.C. (appointed Jan. 30, 1913, from Q.M. sergeant, 2d Field Artillery), now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be sent to Fort Casey, Wash., for duty. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Denard L. Parsons, Q.M.C., Fort Casey, Wash., will be sent via Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, and White Horse, Y.T., to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty. Sergeant Parsons should leave Fort Casey at such time as will enable him to arrive at White Horse a few days before navigation opens. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Ephraim C. Phillips and Charlie Redding, Q.M.C., Fort Gibbon, Alaska, will be retained for duty at that post until the latter part of September, 1913, when they will be sent to Seattle, Wash., to report to the depot Q.M. for instructions. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Arnold M. Reeve, Q.M.C., now at Chicago, Ill., upon completion of his course of instruction, Feb. 28, 1913, will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for duty on the Army transport Dix, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Herman E. Albert, Q.M.C. Sergeant Albert upon relief will be sent to Fort Liscum, Alaska, for duty. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Andrew J. Merrill, Q.M.C., Fort Liscum, Alaska, upon completion of his two years' tour in Alaska will be sent to Seattle, Wash., to report to the depot Q.M. for instructions. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William E. Corley, Q.M.C. (appointed Jan. 30, 1913, from sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C.), now at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., will be sent to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Eugene S. Burke, Q.M.C., Fort Douglas, Utah, will be sent via Cordova, Chetina, Tonsina, Valdez-Fairbanks-Trail, to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty. He should leave Seattle, Wash., not later than March 20, 1913, arrive at Cordova about April 1, 1913, and Fort Gibbon not later than May 1, 1913. (Feb. 10, War D.)

The following changes of station of pay clerks, Q.M. Corps, are ordered: Lute E. Collier, San Antonio, Texas, to Washington, D.C., for assignment to duty.

Edwin F. Ely, Washington, D.C., to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport about March 15, 1913, for Honolulu for duty.

Frank H. Richey, Washington, D.C., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Feb. 11, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

The leave granted Major Wallace DeWitt, M.C., is extended one month. (Feb. 8, War D.)

Leave for two months, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. Ralph H. Goldthwaite, M.C. (Feb. 8, War D.)

Capt. James M. Phalen, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers for the examination of officers of Cavalry at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice 1st Lieut. Michael A. Dailey, M.C., relieved. (Jan. 24, C. Div.)

Capt. James M. Phalen, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice 1st Lieut. Michael A. Dailey, M.C., relieved. (Jan. 24, C. Div.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 304, Dec. 28, 1912, War D., as relates to Major William J. L. Lyster, M.C., is revoked. (Feb. 7, War D.)

Capt. Charles F. Craig, M.C., will proceed at the proper time to Norfolk, Va., to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the Fifteenth Annual Session of the Tri-State Medical Association, to be held in that city Feb. 21, 1913. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Kean, M.C., will proceed at the proper time to Chicago, Ill., to represent the Medical Department of the Army as a delegate: (a) At the Annual Legislative Conference of the American Medical Association on Feb. 24 and 25, 1913; (b) at the Conference on Medical Education and Legislation of the American Medical Association, Feb. 24 and 25, 1913; (c) at the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges, Feb. 26, 1913. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Major Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., at such time as will enable him to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport to sail about June 5, 1913, for Honolulu, for duty at Fort Shafter. (Feb. 12, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person on April 14, 1913, to Col. Charles Richard, M.C., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. William B. Carr, Thomas L. Ferenbaugh and Edgar C. Jones. (Feb. 12, War D.)

The following officers of Medical Corps will report in person on April 14, 1913, to Lieut. Col. James D. Glennon, M.C., president of the examining board, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. Henry Beeuwkes, Carl E. Holmberg, William L. Sheep and Harry E. Eiter. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Each of the following medical officers is relieved from duty at the station designated after his name, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport about June 5, 1913, for the Philippines for duty: First Lieut. Henry Beeuwkes, M.C., Ambulance Company No. 2, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 1st Lieut. Edmund W. Bayley, M.R.C., U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Feb. 12, War D.)

The following medical officers are relieved from duty in the Philippines about June 15, 1913, and will then proceed to the United States and report by telegraph to The A.G. of Army for further orders: Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bradley, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Luke B. Peck, M.R.C. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, M.C., relieved from duty at Schofield Barracks, H.T., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and upon arrival at Honolulu of the transport to sail from Manila, P.I., about May 15, 1913, will proceed on that transport to San Francisco, Cal., and report by telegraph to The A.G. of the Army for further orders. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. Robert C. Loving, M.C., from further duty in the Army Transport Service, upon the arrival of the transport Thomas at San Francisco, Cal., and will then report at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, for treatment. (Feb. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. John S. Coulter, M.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will report to medical superintendent, Army Transport Service, for duty as surgeon of the transport Thomas for the voyage of that transport from San Francisco to Manila. (Feb. 11, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave for twenty-two days, about April 6, 1913, is granted Acting Dental Surg. Arthur T. Knoderer. (Jan. 30, E. Div.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Walter W. Tobin, H.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Feb. 8, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Capt. Henry C. Jewett, C.E., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Washington Barracks, vice Major William D. Connor, C.E., relieved. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Leave for seven days to 2d Lieut. William C. Sherman, C.E. (Feb. 12, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN.

First Class Sergt. Thomas D. Bowman, S.C., Fort Bliss, Texas, to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. Clifford DeKast, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. William Mitchell, S.C., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, Feb. 14, 1913. (Feb. 12, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Charles Barrett, Sig. Corps, now at Fort Lawton, Wash., will be sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with Field Co. I, Sig. Corps. (Jan. 31, W. Div.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

The sick leave granted Capt. Samuel A. Purviance, 2d Cav., is further extended one month. (Feb. 6, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

Lieut. Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, 4th Cav., is detailed as acting inspector general. (Feb. 7, War D.)

Leave one month, from Feb. 5, to Capt. W. D. Chitty, 4th Cav. (Jan. 29, W. Div.)

Capt. Edwin B. Winans, 4th Cav., will report in person to president of examining board, Schofield Barracks, H.T., at such time as he may be required for examination for promotion. (Jan. 27, W. Div.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect upon his relief from his present duties, is granted Capt. Dennis P. Quinlan, 5th Cav. (Feb. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert M. Barton and 2d Lieuts. Arthur W. Hanson, William C. Christy and Alexander L. James, jr., 5th Cav., will report in person to president of examining board at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for examination for promotion. (Jan. 29, W. Div.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav. (Feb. 12, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. SWIFT.

Chief Musician William Brinsmead, band, 8th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 8, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Major Francis J. Koester, 12th Cav., having reported to The Adjutant General, is assigned to duty in the office of The Adjutant General of the Army as acting adjutant general. (Feb. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins, 12th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn. (Feb. 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Herbert E. Mann, 12th Cav., is detailed for duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., about March 1, 1913. (Feb. 12, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, 13th Cav., is granted permission to accompany the remains of Edward R. Chase, late chaplain, 13th Infantry, to Portland, Maine. (Feb. 1, W. Div.)

The leave granted Capt. Harry N. Cootes, 13th Cav., is extended twenty days. (Jan. 27, D.T.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

The leave granted Capt. George C. Barnhardt, 15th Cav., is extended twenty-one days. (Feb. 12, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. William J. Glasgow, 15th Cav., is extended twenty-one days. (Feb. 12, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. —

Chaplain Walter K. Lloyd, 2d Field Art., to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Second Lieut. Mert Proctor, 2d Field Art., is relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will then proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and sail on the first available transport for Manila, to join the battery to which he may be transferred by his regimental commander. (Feb. 12, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Capt. Charles J. Ferris, 3d Field Art., from further duty at Fort Myer, Va., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and report in person to C.O., 3d Field Artillery, for duty. Captain Ferris will be assigned with a battery of that regiment serving at Fort Sam Houston. (Feb. 11, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. D. HOYLE.

The name of 1st Lieut. Albert L. Hall, 6th Field Art., is placed on the list of detached officers, Feb. 8, 1913, and the name of 1st Lieut. John C. Maul, Field Artillery, is removed therefrom, Feb. 7, 1913. Lieutenant Maul is assigned to the 6th Field Artillery, Feb. 8, 1913. (Feb. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Albert L. Hall, 6th Field Art., will proceed to Indianapolis, Ind., and take station at that place for duty as inspector-instructor of Militia, vice 1st Lieut. John C. Maul, Field Artillery, relieved. (Feb. 7, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

The following assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

Col. Adam Slaker from the command of Fort Banks, Mass., and of the Coast Artillery Subdistrict of Boston and to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and assume command of that post and of the Coast Artillery Subdistrict of San Francisco.

Col. Frederick Marsh from duty as coast defense officer, Western Division, to Fort Banks, Mass., and assume command of that post and of the Coast Artillery Subdistrict of Boston.

Col. William C. Rafferty from duty as coast defense officer, Eastern Division, to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and assume command of that post and of the Coast Artillery Subdistrict of Southern New York. (Feb. 7, War D.)

Capt. Carroll Power, C.A.C., will report in person to C.O., Artillery District of Cape Fear, for duty as district artillery engineer. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Leave seven days, about Feb. 3, 1913, is granted 2d Lieut. Levin H. Campbell, jr., C.A.C. (Feb. 1, D.E.)

Second Lieut. John E. Beller, C.A.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Feb. 8, War D.)

Leave for one month, about Feb. 7, 1913, is granted Major Harold E. Cloke, C.A.C. (Feb. 4, D.E.)

Capt. Harry J. Watson, C.A.C., relieved from assignment to the 19th Company, C.A.C., and placed on the unassigned list. (Feb. 8, War D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Leo F. Foster, C.A.C. Upon the expiration of this leave Captain Foster is relieved from further treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (Feb. 8, War D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for five days, about Feb. 8, 1913, is granted Capt. Harry L. Morse, C.A.C. (Feb. 6, C.A.S.)

Major Edwin Landon, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Hancock, N.J., vice Major Robert S. Abernethy, C.A.C., relieved. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. Elijah B. Martindale, jr., C.A.C., now unassigned, is assigned to the 36th Company and upon his arrival in the United States will join company. (Feb. 12, War D.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 32, Feb. 7, 1913, War D., as relates to Col. William C. Rafferty, C.A.C., is amended so as to direct that officer to proceed to Fort Washington, Md., and assume command of that post and of the Coast Artillery Subdistrict of the Potomac. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Col. Samuel E. Allen, C.A.C., is relieved from command of post of Fort Washington, Md., and of the Coast Artillery Subdistrict of the Potomac, to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and assume command of that post and of the Coast Artillery Subdistrict of Southern New York. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Fireman Edwin H. Kunkle, C.A.C. (appointed Feb. 3, 1913, from recruit, C.A.C.), now at Fort Monroe, Va., upon expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort Hunt, Va., for duty. (Feb. 7, War D.)

Fireman William F. Leiboldt, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash., to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty at Fort Schuyler, N.Y. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Fireman William L. Semer, C.A.C., Fort Schuyler, N.Y., to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Fireman John Saylor, Coast Artillery School Detachment, Fort Monroe, Va., is transferred as fireman to the C.A.C. and will be sent to Fort Flagler, Wash., for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Sergt. Major (Senior Grade) Samuel P. Kidwell, C.A.C., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Sergt. Major (Senior Grade) William Grimshaw, C.A.C., Fort Screven, Ga., will be sent to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIGLE.

Capt. James V. Heidt, 1st Inf., is attached to the 9th Infantry and will join that regiment upon the expiration of his present leave. (Feb. 10, War D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Major Waldo E. Ayer, 2d Inf., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making annual inspection of Militia of Kansas: Burlingame, Emporia, Newton, Hutchinson, Garden City, Larned, Wichita, Winfield, Independence, Fredonia, Yates Center, Burlington, Iola, Fort Scott, Garnett, Paola, Hiawatha, Manhattan, Clay Center, Salina, Ellsworth, Osborne, Holton, Topeka, Lawrence, Topeka. (Jan. 27, C. Div.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Second Lieut. William W. Boddie, 2d Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, and such finding having been approved by the President, his retirement from active service is announced. (Feb. 12, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEBIGER.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank H. Kalde, 6th Inf. (Feb. 6, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. DANIEL CORNMANN.

By direction of the President, Par. 23, S.O. 16, Jan. 20, 1913, War D., relating to Lieut. Col. William H. Allaire, 7th Inf., is revoked. Lieutenant Colonel Allaire will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and sail on the transport to leave that place about March 5, 1913, for Manila, P.I., to join his regiment. (Feb. 7, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

First Lieut. Cassius M. Dowell, 11th U.S. Inf., is announced as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A. (Jan. 27, Fort D. A. Russell.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Oliver S. Wood, 16th Inf., is extended seven days. (Feb. 11, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Lieut. Thorne Strayer, 17th Inf., will proceed to Trenton, N.J., and report in person to the Governor of New Jersey for duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia of that state. (Feb. 8, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Capt. John W. Barnes, 18th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, to take effect Feb. 8, 1913. (Feb. 8, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

First Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, 20th Inf., will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. The leave granted Lieutenant Dalton is further extended to and including April 12, 1913. (Feb. 6, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Ray C. Hill, 22d Inf. (Jan. 27, D.T.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Par. 19, S.O. 18, Jan. 22, 1913, War D., relating to Lieut. Col. Willis T. May, 28th Inf., is revoked. (Feb. 7, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Leave one month and fifteen days, to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Andrew D. Chaffin, 29th Inf., about Feb. 18, 1913. (Feb. 4, D.E.)

First Sergt. John Ryan, Co. B, 29th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 8, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. MCCLURE.

Sergt. William A. Culver, Co. I, 30th Inf., now at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Feb. 10, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave for one month, about March 2, 1913, is granted Col. Arthur C. Ducat, Infantry, recruiting officer. (Feb. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Fred H. Turner, Infantry, will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of North Dakota Militia: Mandan, Dickinson, Bismarck, Jamestown, Valley City, Fargo, Lisbon, Wahpeton, Hillsboro, Grafton, Devils Lake, Minot and Williston. (Jan. 27, C. Div.)

Leave for seven days, about Feb. 20, 1913, is granted Major Tredwell W. Moore, Infantry, recruiting officer. (Feb. 10, War D.)

The retirement of Col. George R. Cecil, Infantry, unassigned, from active service on Feb. 12, 1913, under the requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. (Feb. 12, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Harry W. Cantus, P.S., recently appointed from sergeant, Troop A, 14th Cav., Fort Clark, Texas, with rank from Jan. 25, 1913, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and thence to Manila on transport to leave San Francisco about March 5, 1913, for duty. (Feb. 8, War D.)

Leave to include April 4, 1913, is granted 2d Lieut. Sherman L. Kiser, P.S. (Feb. 10, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of sergeants first class, Hospital Corps, are ordered: Charles G. Manning from Fort Rosecrans, Cal., to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty; William J. Donahay from the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 7, War D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Second Lieut. Charles L. Wyman from the 9th Infantry to the 28th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, jr., from the 28th Infantry to the 9th Infantry. Lieutenant Wyman will remain on duty at his present station until further orders. Lieutenant Harmon will join the 2d Battalion, 9th Infantry. (Feb. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Ben W. Feild, 18th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 22d Infantry. He will join company to which assigned. (Feb. 10, War D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Infantry arm are ordered: Capt. Thomas L. Smith from the 17th Infantry to the 14th Infantry; Capt. Percy M. Cochran from the 14th Infantry to the 17th Infantry. Captain Cochran upon the expiration of his present leave will join the company to which he may be assigned. (Feb. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. John F. Clapham, 27th Inf., is transferred to the 19th Infantry. He will join company to which assigned. (Feb. 10, War D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Cavalry arm are ordered: Capt. Dennis P. Quinlan from the 5th Cavalry to the 12th Cavalry; Capt. Oscar A. McGeer from the 12th Cavalry to the 5th Cavalry. Captain Quinlan upon his relief from recruiting duty and at the expiration of the leave granted him will join troop to which he may be assigned. (Feb. 12, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major James M. Kennedy, M.C.; Major Wallace De Witt, M.C., and Capt. William R. Davis, M.C., is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Shafter, H.T., for the examination of officers of the Medical Corps for promotion. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Capt. Joseph A. Worthington, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for the examination of officers of Cavalry for promotion. (Jan. 29, W. Div.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, retired, is relieved from detail at the University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz., to take effect April 5, 1913. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Capt. Edward T. Winston, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Marist College, Atlanta, Ga. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz., April 6, 1913. (Feb. 11, War D.)

INAUGURAL PARADE.

Under War Department instructions of Feb. 3, 1913, the following organizations will proceed, at the proper time, from their present stations, to Washington, D.C., for the purpose of participating in the Inaugural ceremonies on March 4, 1913, returning to their proper stations upon completion thereof:

17th Infantry from Fort McPherson, Ga.
Provisional Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps, organized as follows: Col. S. E. Allen, C.A.C., Fort Washington, Md.; Lieut. Col. J. D. Barrette, C.A.C., Fort Howard, Md.; staff, Adjutant, Capt. R. I. McKenney, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.; quartermaster, Capt. M. H. Barry, C.A.C., Fort Howard, Md.; commissary, Capt. Q. Gray, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.; chaplain, Chaplain J. A. Ferry, C.A.C., Fort Washington, Md.; sergeant major, Leopold Rapp, C.A.C., Fort Howard, Md.; Q.M. sergeant, a sergeant to act as, Fort Monroe, Va.; color sergeant, a sergeant to act as, Fort Monroe, Va.; sergeant detailed as trumpeter, Fort Monroe, Va.; 4th band, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.

First Battalion—Major R. S. Abernathy, C.A.C., office of C. of C.A.; adjutant, 1st Lieut. M. H. Thompson, C.A.C., Fort Washington, Md.; Q.M. and commissary, 1st Lieut. A. Payne, C.A.C., Fort Howard, Md.; sergeant major, William A. Biddinger, C.A.C., Fort Howard, Md.

17th Company, C.A.C. (Fort Washington, Md.): Capt. G. L. Hicks, Jr., 1st Lieut. W. Shippam and 2d Lieut. J. H. Lindt, C.A.C.

44th Company, C.A.C. (Fort Washington, Md.): Capt. G. C. Hubbard, 1st Lieut. J. Mather and 2d Lieut. C. U. Edwards, C.A.C.

104th Company, C.A.C. (Fort Washington, Md.): Capt. F. N. Ralston, 1st Lieut. G. L. Van Deusen and 2d Lieut. D. N. Swan, Jr., C.A.C.

119th Company, C.A.C. (Fort Washington, Md.): Capt. G. Sevier, 1st Lieut. C. W. Jenkins and 2d Lieut. C. M. S. Skene, C.A.C.

Second Battalion—Major, W. E. Cole, C.A.C., office of C. of C.A.; adjutant, 1st Lieut. W. R. Rose, C.A.C., Fort Howard, Md.; Q.M. and commissary, 2d Lieut. E. B. Colladay, C.A.C., Fort Howard, Md.; sergeant major, James Hunter, C.A.C., Fort Washington, Md.

47th Company, C.A.C. (Fort Hunt, Va.): Capt. W. K. Wilson, 1st Lieut. S. H. Guthrie and 2d Lieut. F. J. Torney, C.A.C.

40th Company, C.A.C. (Fort Howard, Md.): Capt. W. Tidball, 1st Lieut. T. Duncan and 2d Lieut. E. F. Silkman, C.A.C.

103d Company, C.A.C. (Fort Howard, Md.): Capt. A. C. Thompson, Jr., 1st Lieut. L. D. Pepin and 2d Lieut. A. McC. McDonnell, C.A.C.

140th Company, C.A.C. (Fort Howard, Md.): Capt. O. Hope, 1st Lieut. T. M. Spaulding and 2d Lieut. S. M. Decker, C.A.C.

Third Battalion—Major, A. Hamilton, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.; adjutant, 1st Lieut. J. N. Reynolds, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.; Q.M. and commissary, 1st Lieut. W. C. Knight, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.; sergeant major, Ernest T. Hiehle, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.

69th Company, C.A.C. (Fort Monroe, Va.): Capt. R. C. Marshall, Jr., 1st Lieut. C. L. Corbin and 2d Lieut. W. A. Borden, C.A.C.

118th Company, C.A.C. (Fort Monroe, Va.): Capt. J. Totten, 1st Lieut. R. D. Bates and 2d Lieut. C. A. Waldmann, C.A.C.

166th Company, C.A.C. (Fort Monroe, Va.): Capt. H. C. Barnes, 1st Lieut. N. Horowitz and 2d Lieut. C. G. Young, C.A.C.

169th Company, C.A.C. (Fort Monroe, Va.): Capt. G. C. Carter, 1st Lieut. E. E. Farnsworth and 2d Lieut. S. W. Fitz-Gerald, C.A.C. (Feb. 5, E. Div.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

From Jan. 1, 1913, to June 30, 1913.

Transport.	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Sherman	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	12
Thomas	Mar. 15	Mar. 23	Apr. 5	Apr. 10	10
Logan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 1	14
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 26	May 31	15
Thomas	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 1	14

Incoming.

From Dec. 24, 1912, to July 12, 1913.

Transport.	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Thomas	Feb. 2	Feb. 7	Feb. 21	Mar. 2	13
Logan	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 14	18
Sherman	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 3	Apr. 11	24
Thomas	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 4	May 12	24
Logan	May 15	May 20	June 3	June 12	23
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 4	July 12	24

Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—At Olongapo, P.I.
KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. Preparing for sea.
LISCUM—In Shanghai.
LOGAN—Capt. G. B. Pond, Q.M. At Manila, P.I.
MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va. Preparing for sea.
MEADE—At Newport News, Va. Preparing for sea.
MERRITT—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 5 for Manila, P.I.
SUMNER—At Newport News, Va. Preparing for sea.
THOMAS—Capt. H. K. Taylor, Q.M. Sailed from Manila Feb. 2.
WARREN—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. Charles A. Dravo, Signal Corps. At New York.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. W. S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. John E. Townes, Jr., C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neill, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Morgan, Ala.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Humphreys, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort St. Philip, La.
GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Henry W. Buss, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Ft. Pickens, Fla.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 10, 1913.

Mrs. James W. Furlow, wife of Captain Furlow, has gone to Atlanta, Ga., to visit relatives. Mrs. F. E. Hinds, of the city, will be the guest during the winter of her daughter, Mrs. Bissell, and Lieutenant Bissell, 19th Inf. Lieut. Leland Wadsworth left Monday for Philadelphia to visit friends, en route to his home at Troy, N.Y. Lieut. D. McCoach, jr., C.E., left Monday for New York to take examination for promotion.

The officers of the line on Monday afternoon presented to the infant son of Capt. and Mrs. William E. Bennett, who was born Jan. 11, a silver loving cup with the following inscription, "Newest Member of Line Class." The presentation speech was made by Lieut. Col. J. B. Porter, judge advocate. Capt. E. G. Peyton, guest of friends here for several days, has left for his station at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. Mrs. Wrightson, of Fort Douglas, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. W. P. Burnham. Capt. and Mrs. Rhea Jackson entertained Friday with a dinner, previous to the masquerade ball, in compliment to Mrs. Borst, of New York. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. George W. Stuart, Major William Weigel, Lieut. and Mrs. B. D. Foulis, and Lieut. Thom Catron.

Mrs. Hartigan, wife of Lieutenant Hartigan, of Fort George Wright, is the guest of Miss Carlyne Barnes at her home in Chestnut street in the city. Mrs. C. M. Tarr and Miss Virginia Tarr, who have been spending the winter in New Orleans, La., the guests of Mrs. Tarr's daughter, Mrs. Robert P. Howell, jr., and Captain Howell, will return the last of the week to their home on Third avenue and Marshall street in the city. Capt. F. W. Bugbee, 21st Inf., of Vancouver Barracks, who was the guest for a short time of Major A. P. Buffington, has returned to his station. Col. and Mrs. Allaire and Mrs. Eugene D. Lysle attended the performance of "Little Miss Brown" at the Willis Wood in Kansas City Saturday.

The officers have decided to hold their annual horse show this year, April 19, at the riding hall. It has also been decided to give a musical ride Saturday afternoon. Mrs. W. N. Bispham entertained with a luncheon Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler. Friday evening previous to the hop at Pope Hall Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Taylor entertained with a dinner in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. George H. Estes, who are en route to their station at Fort Douglas, Utah. The guests included Major and Mrs. George D. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Toffey, jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Lysle, of the city. Major and Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler, of Mobile, Ala., were the house guests at a beautifully appointed dinner Friday by Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Scraws; their guests included Major and Mrs. Paul A. Wolf, Mrs. J. A. Murtaugh, Mrs. Edward Lewis, Mrs. Shanahan, and Lieut. E. C. Desobry.

Lieut. J. R. Alfante, 7th Inf., left Saturday for a week's visit with friends at Ingalls, Ind. Lieut. D. C. T. Grubbs, 6th Inf., who has been here for a few days, returned Saturday to his station at Alcatraz, Cal. Lieut. and Mrs. F. F. Black entertained with a delightful dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Abner Pickering, 11th Inf. Colonel Pickering is attending the field officers' class. Among guests were Lieut. and Mrs. James H. Van Horn, Miss Pickering and Lieut. M. Mallory. Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller have returned from Topeka, where they were guests of friends; Colonel Fuller attended the annual meeting of the Local Legion. Mrs. Wrightman, who has been the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. P. Burnham, left Saturday to join her son, Captain Wrightman, at Fort Douglas, Utah. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence L. Cole, Med. Corps, have arrived here for station; Captain Cole's mother accompanied them.

Capt. and Mrs. John J. Toffey were hosts at dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Bates. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Lysle. Mrs. Wrightman was the honored guest at a tea given Friday by Mrs. Herschel Tapes; among those invited were Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Mrs. Haynes, Mrs. Langdon, Mrs. John O.K. Taussig, Mrs. Sayer, Mrs. Reese and Miss Elizabeth Sayre. Mrs. C. D. Lloyd entertained Thursday with a beautifully appointed luncheon at her home in the city for Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler. Others invited were Mrs. Donald V. Strong, Mrs. James G. Hannah, Mrs. Alexander B. Williams, Mrs. Samuel H. Wilson, Miss Eleanor Havens, Miss Helen Phelps and Mrs. Edie H. Van Tuxil.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ramsey D. Potts left Friday for a three months' leave; they will go to the Pacific coast to visit their son, Lieut. John Potts, of the Marine Corps, and may later spend some time in Honolulu. Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler entertained with a bridge luncheon at the officers' new mess, Friday.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 12, 1913.

Mrs. F. O. Johnson, of Washington, was the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Strong. In her honor Mrs. Strong entertained with auction bridge on Friday afternoon, other guests being Mesdames Carter, Totten, Coleman, Nevins, Corbin, Knox, Buck, Baker, Morse, Bradley, Edwards, Walker, Hotz, Allen Kimberly, Wildrick, Pence, Barnes, Wilson, Widdifield, Masteller, Wilbur, Lusk, Culler, Merritt, Gray, Miss Sullivan and Miss Walke. The prizes, dainty sewing cases, were won by Mrs. Nevins, Mrs. Wildrick, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. Hotz. Mrs. Johnson poured tea, and Mrs. Corbin served an ice. Friday Capt. and Mrs. James Totten entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Hotz, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, Miss Walke, Mrs. Dillan, Mrs. Nevins, Lieutenants Goodrick, Armstrong, Rodgers.

Mrs. Walter Baker was hostess at an auction bridge party on Saturday for Mesdames Howard, Pettus, Knox, Nevins, Wildrick, Strong, Hotz, Allen Kimberly and Miss Sullivan. Prizes, bouquets of French flowers, in miniature hat boxes, were won by Mrs. Allen Kimberly, Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Wildrick. Col. and Mrs. B. W. Dunn were the week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly.

Mr. and Mrs. George Adams had an oyster roast in the kitchen of the Chamberlin Hotel Saturday. The invitations were most uniquely worded, and some exceedingly clever answers were sent, to prize for the best answer being awarded to Dr. Peed. All declared it a royal way to entertain. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Strong, General Carleton, Col. and Miss Pullman, Major Reynolds, Major and Mrs. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur, Mrs. Widdifield, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Miss Walke, Mrs. Dillan, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Miss Sullivan, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Nevins, Capt. and Mrs. McKenny, Miss Bonzano, Capt. and Mrs. McBride, Lieut. and Mrs. Elledge, Mr. Whaley, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly. Recitations were given by Mr. Adams, Dr. Whaley, Captain McBride, Colonel Pullman and Lieutenant Kimberly. Songs were sung by Captain Totten and Captain Morse.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart entertained at dinner on Thursday for Naval Constr. and Mrs. Woodruff, Lieut. and Mrs. McFall, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer and Lieutenant Mack. Mrs. Holcombe was hostess at a bridge party on Monday evening for Mesdames Arthur, Groome, Kieffer, Gallup, Wilson, McNeil and Miss Moore. Prizes were won by Mrs. Groome and Mrs. Gallup. Mrs. W. W. Chamberlain has returned from a visit to Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Ryan had an attractive tea on Wednesday. Mrs. Carter poured tea, Mrs. Tignor served punch. Mrs. Ryan was assisted by Mrs. Gearhart and Mrs. Sunderland. Major and Mrs. Williams entertained at dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Wilson, Captain McBride, Lieutenant Keene and Mrs. Bradley.

Saturday evening Col. and Mrs. Strong gave a dinner for Mrs. Johnson, of Washington, General Carleton, Miss Sullivan, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Major and Mrs. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. McKenny, Mr. and Mrs. Adams. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Gallup was hostess at an auction bridge party for Mesdames Williams, Sunderland, Martin, Morse, Edwards,

Walker, Hanna, Holcombe, McNeil, Buck, Gearhart, Nevins, Furnival, Pence, Gray, Bell, Horowitz and Misses Sullivan, Walke, Scott, Moore. Prizes were won by Misses McNeil, Mrs. Gearhart, Miss Walke and Mrs. Furnival.

Miss Moore, of Plattsburg, N.Y., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Scott, of New York, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna. In her honor Mrs. Hanna entertained at bridge. Other guests were Mesdames Totten, Woodruff, Stuart, Williams, Sunderland, Bell, Schrader, Horowitz, Arthur, Wilson, Buck, Morse, Edwards, Walker, Vose, Dillon. Prizes were won by Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Buck and Mrs. Sunderland. Lieutenants Fitzgerald, Stanley and Quinton were hosts at a dinner at the Chamberlin Saturday for the Mesdames Kimberly, Mrs. Merritt gave a swimming party in the Chamberlin natatorium for the Mesdames Ross and Worthington, of Canada, and Miss Bennett, of New Orleans, and Misses Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly and Lieutenants Strong, Quinton, Spiller, Evans, Goodrick, Rogers, Washington, Wingate and Mr. John McMenamin.

Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray gave a dinner Saturday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Carter, Major and Mrs. Hero, Capt. and Mrs. Sunderland, Capt. and Mrs. Carson. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Wilbur gave an attractive bridge party for Mesdames Strong, Gray, Gray, Marshall, Carter, Barnes, Corbin, Masteller, Buck, Nevins and Miss Sullivan. The prizes were silver and cut glass vases and were won by Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Gray. Mrs. Strong poured tea and Mrs. Corbin served an ice. Lieut. and Mrs. Rowe are rejoicing over the birth of a son.

On Monday evening Capt. and Mrs. Carter entertained at bridge in honor of Miss Sullivan and Mrs. Nevins. Other guests were General Carleton, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Miss Walke, Mrs. Dillan, Capt. and Mrs. Widdifield, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Major and Mrs. Williams, Major and Mrs. Pence. The prizes were framed pictures of Fort Monroe, and were won by General Carleton, Miss Walke, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Gray and Major Williams.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Wildrick was hostess at an auction bridge party for Mesdames Coleman, Dillan, Ryan, Knox, Totten, Baker, Bradley, Allen Kimberly, Hotz, Furnival, Miss Walke and Miss Pullman. The prizes, potted plants, were won by Mrs. Allen Kimberly, Mrs. Dillan, Miss Walke. Mrs. Totten poured tea. Invitations are out for a cotillion to be given by the post officers in the Artillery School assembly room on the evening of Feb. 22.

An epidemic of measles is anticipated and feared by the young mothers of the post. The Whaley children and Morse children are already down with the disease.

Miss Ethel Pullman is home again after a month's visit in Washington, D.C., with friends.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1913.

Much regret is felt that Col. and Mrs. White and Mrs. Feeter will not remain here upon their return from Florida. Colonel White will be stationed at Fort Totten, in command of the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District. Mrs. Phisterer returned Monday, Major Hess and Mrs. Hess on Wednesday and on the following day Capt. John R. Proctor reached New York, via the White Star line S.S. Oceanic, reporting for duty Friday. Captain Proctor is the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Embick, prior to moving into his quarters. Mrs. Jardine, of Brooklyn, daughter of Col. Albert S. Cummins, C.A.C., retired, made several calls here last week. On Saturday Captain Dunn and Lieutenant Loustolot spent part of the day at the post. Mrs. Frederick Phisterer has returned to her home, after a short visit to her son, Captain Phisterer.

The supper guests of Capt. and Mrs. Williams, after the bowling Tuesday, were Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, Mrs. Frederick Phisterer, Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Winthrop Smith, Miss Williams and Miss Irma Williams, sisters of the host; Major Lambdin, Lieutenants Gross, Crawford, Blackmore and MacDill, Messrs. Liebert, Chester Williams and Augustus Pottier, of New York. Mrs. Phisterer, Mrs. Embick and Miss Williams assisted Mrs. Williams in serving, and a pleasant evening ended with dancing. Capt. and Mrs. McKie entertained at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. Kitts, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett and Lieut. and Mrs. Herman.

Fort Totten extended a cordial invitation to the officers and their families to have a bowling match between the officers' teams on Saturday and to stay to dinner and a hop later. The cold weather kept many from going, those accepting being Captain Cooper, Capt. F. H. Smith and Lieutenants Bartlett, Blackmore and MacDill. As the victory was to go to the team winning two out of three games, the third was not played, as Fort Hamilton won two. Captain Cooper was the dinner guest of Major and Mrs. Steele, Captain Smith and Capt. and Mrs. Fenton, Lieutenant Bartlett, Col. and Mrs. Alvord and Lieutenants Blackmore and MacDill, of the bachelors. We are looking forward to having Fort Totten here next Tuesday.

Capt. and Mrs. Williams had as dinner guests Sunday Mr. and Mrs. George Kent, of New Jersey. Capt. and Mrs. McKie spent Sunday in New York, guests of Capt. William D. Finke, aid to Governor Sulzer. The party went later to the concert at the Metropolitan. Mrs. Bartlett invited to five o'clock tea Mrs. Hess, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Herman and Mrs. McKie, to meet Mrs. M. B. Williams, who returns Thursday to her home in Boston. Lieutenant Carpenter has reported for duty and will soon be joined by Mrs. Carpenter, who is in New Orleans. Col. William Stephenson made a sanitary inspection of the barracks and quarters here on Tuesday, and was the guest at lunch of Major and Mrs. Hess. Mrs. Embick is recovering from a slight attack of grippe.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 11, 1913.

The unexpected orders for the battalion of the 19th Infantry here to leave for Fort Sill, caused much excitement. They all leave on Saturday, the officers being Major T. O. Murphy, Capt. G. W. Helms, Capt. A. S. Williams, Capt. W. M. Goodale, Lieutenants Allen, Ellis, Waddill, Davis, Smith, Johnson and Walker. The families accompany them. Miss Evelyn Murphy came up from school at Glenside, Pa. to spend last week-end with her parents before they leave. Miss Margaret Helms, who has been visiting her brother several months, is to return to her home in Virginia.

On Thursday last Mrs. M. M. McNamee gave an old-fashioned surprise party for Major McNamee, asking in all the post to celebrate his birthday. Mrs. Richard Carhart, of Oklahoma City, now at the Annex in Chicago for the auto show, came up for the occasion. Capt. H. E. Comstock, Q.M., has been ordered to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., and is to leave at once. Mr. and Mrs. J. Hawley, of Boston, spent last week with Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Williams.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. Allen entertained last Tuesday with a dinner for eight. The Mesdames Norman, of Fort Leavenworth, are guests of Mrs. Joseph Gilbreth.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 7, 1913.

At the U. S. Grant Hotel the register shows the following names: Ensign John C. Thom and Ensign H. A. Waddington and wife. Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., retired, has been placed at the head of an advisory committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to work in conjunction with the Command Council in the matter of local harbor improvements.

Col. William F. Tucker, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Tucker, who are passing the winter at Hotel del Coronado, entertained Wednesday evening for Father Collins, his mother, Mrs. Joseph F. Collins, of Washington, D.C., and sister, Mrs. J. Hattie Doyle, also of Washington.

Lieut. J. A. Campbell, U.S.N., and Surg. Irving W. Robbins are at Hotel del Coronado. Chaplain Henry Swift, U.S.A., who, with Mrs. Swift, has been spending the past three months here, has left for San Francisco, en route for his home in Easton, Pa.

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the social and material standing of enlisted men, encourages and aids legislation in their
behalf, and exerts every effort to perpetuate patriotism, love of country and for our dear
old flag. Join us as a member-at-large; must be \$2.00; annual dues, \$1.00. Write for
circular and application blank to Adjutant General THOMAS H. AVERY, 290 Montague
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Life Membership	25.00
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Membership, per annum, without publications	1.00

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Army Mutual Aid Association

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FIRST PLACE IN EVERY BRANCH OF SERVICE.Catalogs. **M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard St.**Lieutenant (junior grade) of all ensigns of the class of
1908. Heretofore these examinations have usually taken
place in July, but in order that the officers due for pro-
motion may be commissioned at as early a date as prac-
ticable after July 1, this examination will be held in
April or May. The ensigns on duty in the Asiatic Sta-
tion will probably be examined about April 1, and those
in the Pacific and Atlantic Fleets in the early part of May.In spite of the determined opposition of the Army
opponents in the California Club of San Francisco a
resolution was adopted on Feb. 4 advocating the intro-
duction of elementary military instruction in the public
schools of the state. The adoption of this resolution was
largely the result of an able paper read by Mrs. Bernard
Sinsheimer setting forth the necessity for a strong peace
reserve and pointing out that it is better that this should
be well trained and in proper condition for service should
occasion demand. Nothing, said the paper, would provide
a better outlet for a boy's surplus energy in the
adolescent period than military instruction, while at the
same time he would be trained in promptness and
obedience, and thus fitted better to grapple with the
larger questions of manhood. After the vote an address
was given by Prof. Payson J. Treat, of Stanford Univer-
sity, on "The Awakening of the Orient and Its Signifi-
cance to San Francisco." He said that the Pacific coast
occupied front seats for the drama of development in
the Far East. In reviewing the conditions in China he
said that the wonder is not that so little, but that so
much has been done there. The idea of furnishing mili-
tary training to the students of the country has taken
another form in the plan advanced by President Law-
rence Lowell, of Harvard University, who suggests that
students go aboard battleships or training ships during
the summer months and learn some of the principles of
naval warfare, so that the college men could be called
upon as reserves in case of national danger. President
Lowell's suggestion was discussed at a mass meeting of
Harvard students, at which Prof. I. N. Hollis, of Har-
vard, and Capt. C. C. Marsh, U.S.N., explained President
Lowell's plan in more detail.The Comptroller decides that the War Department is
not authorized to pay for telegrams making inquiries as
to men supposed to be deserters. The cost of such tele-
grams should be paid by the persons sending them and
receiving the reward for the capture of the deserter.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1913.

MEXICO.There seems to be but one way to teach the American
people to prepare for war, and that is after the manner
of the Hawaiians, who throw their children into the
water to teach them how to swim. The facts presented
by experts familiar with the requirements of war are
unheeded, their arguments deducing the future from the
past, as Patrick Henry did, fall on deaf ears, while cer-
tain college presidents and professors, dazzled by the
glitter of Carnegie gold, have entered upon a propaganda
of sentimental misrepresentation to mislead the people
and perplex their representatives at Washington.Meanwhile the question of interference in the affairs
of Mexico, which means war, trembles in the balance.
Strenuous efforts have been made and continue to be
made by the executive authorities to find some way of
escaping war, this even going to the extent of conceal-
ing or minimizing outrages upon Americans, especially
delicate American women, which, were they realized to
the full extent of their atrocity, would "stir a fever in
the blood of age and make the infant sinews strong as
steel." We question whether the country would ap-
prove the presidential system of bookkeeping in the mat-
ter of Mexican atrocities if they understood it; for pub-
lic sentiment takes small account of risks and dangers
when it comes to protecting our women against a fate
far worse than death. Those who knew the facts would
not be disposed to include the honor of their mothers
and daughters, which involves the honor of their country,
in an equation that seeks to cipher out how much
treasure and how much risk to the lives of our soldiers
it is worth. Any day we may have an explosion such
as that which followed the firing upon Fort Sumter in
1861 and the sinking of the Maine in 1898. It is
through such means that war comes and not through
the machinations of military men or the conspiracies
of arms manufacturers.There is a strong influence urgent for war operative at
Washington, and it is reinforced by the complaints of
foreign governments justly solicitous for the safety of
their citizens and the security of their property. After
representatives of the war party, as we may call them,
had urged their opinions upon the President, he sent for
one of his military advisers and asked him what a war
with our neighbor of Mexico would require. The answer
was 200,000 men for two years and a half and the ex-
penditure of a million dollars a day. "Why," exclaimed
Mr. Taft, "they told me that it would cost but five mil-
lions and would be over in thirty days!" We know of
no military authority that does not regard the first esti-
mate as conservative, and many estimates go far beyond
this. We might send a relief expedition, but under inter-
national law this would have to be confined to a column
of sailors and marines. The landing of our soldiers
in Mexico would be in effect a declaration of war with
all its consequences, and a relief expedition could secure
safety at only some one or more points, while the whole
of Mexico appears to be in the state of a saturated lump
of sugar on the eve of dissolution.It does not appear thus far that there has been any ag-
gressive action toward Americans as such, though in
common with other foreigners, who have suffered to a
lesser extent, they have been made the victims of the
lawlessness rife in Mexico since Porfirio Diaz was driven
into exile. Would not an actual invasion of Mexico
find the Mexicans singing in chorus the song of "Mary-
land, my Maryland," set to a Mexican tune, "The
despot's heel is on thy soil," and so on to the end of the
final verse? It has been proposed that Mexicans should
be enlisted along the frontier to fight against their coun-
trymen, tempted to the offer of pay and the privilege of
appearing in uniform. The possibilities suggested by
this are indicated by the story told of Kit Carson, who
joined the Americans in some battle at the head of a
thousand Mexicans. The Mexicans appeared upon the
battlefield in gay attire, full of the spirit of war and
headed by a procession of dogs. As the story is told, at
the first fire the dogs turned tail and sped to the rear,
while the second fire scattered the Mexicans like chaff
before the wind, and Carson, deprived of his command,
was forced to take refuge with the American column.No, if war comes the burden will be upon us, and we
shall enter upon it without adequate preparation and
subject to a fire of criticisms from those whose unwill-
ingness to listen to the advice of soldiers will not prompt
them to treat with consideration any shortcomings for
which the military men will be held responsible in the
popular judgment. With Mexico added to our other
burdens, Congress will have something to think of besides
economy in expenditure. No one who counts adequately
the cost desires war with Mexico, and no soldier will
venture upon it until forced by the demand of an impera-
tive public opinion, which is the master before whom we
all bow.

It has ever been thus in the history of the American

republic, which has had greatness thrust upon it rather than achieved greatness. It would seem to be our manifest destiny to appear in the rôle of an imperial conqueror whether we will or no, and we cannot be prevented from fulfilling it by the laches of our legislators or the whining of the voluntary or the hired advocates of Christian Science methods of preventing war by ignoring it. They cannot prevent war, but they can increase its cost in blood and treasure, as they have done in the past. We trust that the special providence caring for children, fools and the United States of America is still operative. One of the best conducted wars thus far to our credit is that with Mexico in 1848-9. The fruits of that war were great, but this fact does not inspire in the American people any spirit of covetousness toward our neighbor, and nothing short of imperative necessity will lead to an interference in its affairs. We have in hand already perplexing problems sufficient to occupy the utmost energies of the present generation without going abroad looking for trouble. The ability we have shown thus far in assimilating alien peoples does not indicate that our digestion is equal to the task of absorbing the mixed population of Mexico. But some way will have to be found to prevent that great country from lapsing into anarchy, though with Hamlet we may say:

"The time is out of joint. O cursed spite,
That ever I was born to set it right."

There can be no question that forcible intervention in the affairs of Mexico will gravely complicate the relations of the United States, not only with Mexico, but with all the Latin-American states. This fact is clearly shown in a memorandum submitted to our Government by John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, in which he says: "Mexico's rights as an independent sovereign nation are regarded by the Mexicans and all the other sixty millions of Latin-Americans as being just as sacred and inviolate as our own national rights and sovereignty, and that the harm done to the prestige, the good name, influence and commerce of the United States throughout all Latin-America by unwarranted or hasty intervention would incalculably and irreparably outweigh any possible good which might result from such intervention." All will agree to this, and we know of no one in authority who proposes "an unwarranted or hasty intervention." Mr. Barrett proposes that preliminary to intervention the conditions in Mexico should be considered by an international commission consisting of Elihu Root, W. J. Bryan and some eminent Latin-American diplomat now in Washington. But this requires time, and the essence of the situation is time. It would unquestionably be wise to justify our course toward Mexico, whatever it may be, to the Latin-American governments, if this were possible, to make it clear that we are not entering upon a course of aggression upon our neighbors.

USE OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

The possibility of the state Militia being called out for service in Mexico directs attention to the imperfections of the law under which the state troops are organized and the need of the passage of the du Pont Volunteer Army bill. In reality, under the ruling of the Attorney General, the Federal Government is not authorized to send the state Militia into Mexico, though this is questioned by Army lawyers. The Dick bill specifies that the state Militia must be called out before the Government calls for volunteers, but can it be used in the Mexican trouble? Under the legislation of 1898 regiments made up from militia organizations were received in the Federal service as volunteers and, with other new regiments of volunteers, were formed into brigades, divisions and army corps. When a regiment or small organization volunteered as a body the governor of the state was authorized to appoint militia officers of these units into corresponding grades in the same organization, when they were received into the Service of the United States as part of the volunteer army.

The Volunteer Act of 1898 was drawn in haste, and contained many defects, but in two particulars it was founded on national experience and based solidly upon the constitution. It called for an army, a force that could be used at home or abroad in attack or defense and for general military purposes. It therefore did not attempt to use a force which might be held to be restricted by the constitution by certain limitations. It provided for a national army, and therefore its fundamental units were Federal units. It did not favor repeating the folly committed in 1812, when an attempt was made to invade Canada with groups, including militiamen, rather than a cohesive national army. The volunteer army of 1898, like that of the Civil War, was composed of citizen soldiers, but it was not militia. Our constitution and our history demonstrate that citizen soldiers may be employed successfully but as state troops, not under the absolute control of the Federal Government. The Dick law seems to have been enacted on the theory that the Militia may be used for general military purposes as militia. It provides that it shall enter the service of the Federal Government as militia and remain militia, and serve within or without the country. On this question the Attorney General writes to the Secretary of War:

It is true that the Act of Jan. 21, 1903, as amended by the Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat., pt. 1, 399), provides: "That whenever the President calls forth the Organized Militia of any state or territory, or of the District of Columbia, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service is required, and the Militia so called shall continue to serve during the term so specified, either within or without the territory of the

United States, unless sooner relieved by order of the President." But this must be read in view of the constitutional power of Congress to call forth the Militia only to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, or to execute the laws of the Union. Congress cannot, by its own enactment, enlarge the power conferred upon it by the Constitution; and if this provision were construed to authorize Congress to use the Organized Militia for any other than the three purposes specified it would be unconstitutional. This provision applies only to cases where, under the Constitution, said Militia may be used outside of our own borders and was, doubtless, inserted as a matter of precaution and to prevent the possible recurrence of what took place in our last war with Great Britain, when portions of the Militia refused to obey orders to cross the Canadian frontier. I think that the constitutional provision here considered not only affords no warrant for the use of the Militia by the General Government, except to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, or to execute the laws of the Union, but, by its careful enumeration of the three occasions or purposes for which the Militia may be used, it forbids such use for any other purpose.

Of course, when the time comes for the use of the Militia a way will be found by which they can be mustered into the United States Service either as volunteers or under some hastily formed legislation. But Congress should not wait until war is declared to pass legislation for the organization of a force or depend upon the War Department to adopt some irregular expedient in order to get the Militia into the Service. Recommendations after recommendations have gone to Congress asking for some correction of this law, but no action has been taken. Even when not called upon to provide for the expenditure of money Congress appears to be indifferent to the military needs of the country.

Discussing the suggestion of Mr. Shuster, former Treasurer-General of Persia, that the question of peace or war is in the hands of the financiers, the Detroit Free Press says: "The former Treasurer-General speaks like a financier who is unable to see beyond the horizon of his counting room, and makes no account at all of human nature. It may be quite true that the men who control the credits could stop a great many useless and purposeless wars by shutting down their strong boxes and sitting on the lids. It may be that they could modify the nature of many other conflicts by refusing to furnish funds, and thus forcing the re-employment of primitive methods of combat now supposed to be forever obsolete. But to say that war cannot be carried on without the assistance of some particular group of financiers is to assume that the world of men has given itself unreservedly into everlasting bondage. Doubtless the Balkan war was made easier by the financial aid the allies were able to obtain, but inability to obtain such aid, though it might have delayed the war, could not finally have prevented it. Had aid been refused, no power could have stopped the governments and the people from eventually scraping together the sinews of war by their own industry, or if need be from tapping any strong boxes within their territories. Judging from the temper displayed in these last few months by the Bulgarians, Servians, Greeks and Montenegrins, they would have stopped at no measures necessary to enable them to get into the fight. One trouble with Mr. Shuster's reasoning and with the reasoning of others like him is that they are taking only one sort of war into their reckoning, the war of personal or diplomatic ambition which lacks the support of the people. When human passion is thoroughly aroused the people fight, financiers or no financiers, and they fight with the most effective weapons obtainable, whether they are modern or whether they are medieval."

Two models of the proposed new Cavalry sword, manufactured at Springfield, have arrived at the War Department and are being carefully examined by the members of the General Staff and officers of the Ordnance Department. The question is being raised as to whether their thirty-five inch blades are not too long. When carried by an officer or enlisted man of short stature, it is thought by some that the end of the scabbard will come too close to the ground. It is acknowledged that with a mounted soldier a thirty-five inch blade, constructed on the lines of the new sword, would make a magnificent weapon, but several officers who have examined the new arm fear that it would be too long for a dismounted soldier. The guard is too long, it is admitted, to permit the present movement of carry arms. In shaping the guard to form a protection for the hand it has been extended so far that it is impossible to hold the sword by the grip and bring it back to the shoulder. There is considerable weight in the guard and grip which makes it a dangerous arm if used in slashing as well as in thrusting. Of course it will have greater thrusting power than striking power.

We commend to the attention of those newspaper linguists who believe that they cannot express their meaning as to certain phases of the underworld without using the word "cadet" a perusal of the annual report of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, whose honorary president is Cardinal Gibbons. Mr. Charles Phillips, editor of the Monitor, the official organ of the archdiocese of San Francisco, who has enthusiastically worked to prevent the use of the word in a dishonorable connection, urged upon the officials connected with the publication of the various reports the avoidance of the word "cadet." In this document appear numerous papers and the stenographic reports of many discussions in which the condition of social outcasts was very plainly spoken of, but in none of these was it found necessary to misuse the word "cadet," a fact which proves the

correctness of our claim that the word has been lugged by the ears into disreputable verbal company without any etymological reason.

The status, it is estimated, of over half of the "Manchu" officers will be changed if the amendment to the detached service act, inserted in the Army Appropriation bill by the Senate Committee, becomes a law. This amendment provides: That hereafter, in the administration of the Act of Congress approved Aug. 24, 1912, service actually performed by any officer with troops prior to Dec. 15, 1912, as a regimental, battalion, or squadron staff officer shall be deemed to have been duty with a battery, company, or troop. However, the War Department will not issue orders for a general return of officers to detached service if the amendment is adopted. Officers who have been sent to the organizations at considerable expense will not be detached. They will be given credit for service with troops which makes many of them available for detached service in the future and greatly relieves the embarrassment of the War Department in arranging details and assignments of officers below the rank of major. It is understood that quite a number of officers who were relieved from important work on detached service will be detached from their organizations where there is no great expense to the Government in the matter of transportation. The amendment should be adopted as a matter of justice to the officers who are affected by the detached service provision in the last Army Appropriation Act. The law as it is now is retroactive and this is contrary to sound principles of legislation.

Student officers of the Navy taking the engineering course in the post-graduate department at the Naval Academy have had four months' practical instruction in work at the engineering experiment station at Annapolis as one part of their course. This is a noteworthy widening of the field of usefulness of the experiment station. The officer in charge of the instruction, the head of the post-graduate department and the Superintendent agree in having a high opinion of the value of this work at the experiment station for the student officers. This first four months' tentative course has been so successful that it will be incorporated in the curriculum for succeeding classes. In the opinion of distinguished educators who have visited the Academy the post-graduate course as conducted there has been ideal, in the respect that the officers receive individual attention, and not only assist in the carrying out of the tests, but are required to familiarize themselves with the principles involved by reading technical works in connection with their work, and to submit complete reports of these tests and to analyze the results obtained.

Very unexpectedly on Feb. 13 President Taft called for the papers of the candidates for the vacancies in the grade of brigadier general of the Army, and the same afternoon sent the names of Col. James Parker, 11th Cav., and Col. Hunter Liggett, Inf., unassigned, to the Senate. For some time it was recognized that the choice in the Cavalry rested between Colonels Parker and Hugh L. Scott. The appointment of Colonel Liggett, although it will prove popular throughout the Infantry, came as a surprise to the Army. Powerful influences were behind a number of other candidates, and it was thought that some other aside from Colonel Liggett would be selected. It can be said truthfully that none of the officers mentioned for the vacancies sought any political influence. It would seem to be time that the Artillery was recognized.

The Panama Canal fixes the limit of the size of battleships at about the Pennsylvania type, according to an officer of the Navy who on a recent visit made a careful examination of the locks of the great waterway. In his opinion it will be necessary to enlarge the canal before it is safe to build battleships with much greater beam than the Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania will have about five feet clearance on each side when she floats in one of the big locks, and it is not thought that it will be safe to send a large battleship through one of the locks with much less space between her sides and the walls of the locks. For this reason the ships authorized by this session's Appropriation bill will be practically sister ships to the Pennsylvania in general dimensions, thickness of armor and armament.

Among the unconfirmed nominations pending before the Senate are forty-eight candidates for commissions in the mobile Army. While these candidates and their friends are confident that Governor Wilson will send their nominations to the Senate again when he takes charge of affairs in the White House, the holding up of their nominations is proving very embarrassing to some of the candidates of more moderate means. Their position is somewhat different from that of the officers in the Army who are nominated for higher grades.

The friends of Alexander S. Bacon are urging President-elect Wilson to appoint the New York lawyer Secretary of War. Besides being a graduate of West Point, and interested in military affairs, Mr. Bacon has been prominent in politics for some time. He was one of the most effective speakers in the service of the Democratic National Committee in the recent campaign and his friends think that he deserves some recognition, in addition to his qualifications for the position of Secretary of War.

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

Bills before Congress appear on page 744. Progress of the Naval Appropriation bill is noted on another page of this issue.

The Senate on Feb. 8 passed S. 8348, "That the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the U.S. Navy be, and it is hereby, waived in the case of Minor Meriwether, jr., in consideration of his previous naval service." The report of the Bureau of Navigation follows: "Minor Meriwether, jr., was born Jan. 6, 1886, and is at present one year and two months over the maximum age limit for appointees to the Pay Corps of the Navy. He was appointed a midshipman in the Navy May 10, 1904, but did not complete the course, offering his resignation after two years, which was accepted March 29, 1906. His record there would warrant his being accepted for further service as an officer in the Navy."

The Senate on Feb. 8 passed S. 8297, to transfer the Pacific branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to the War Department.

Favorable report was made in the Senate Feb. 10 on S. 6062, for the preparation of a plan and the erection of a foundation and pedestal on ground belonging to the U.S. Government, in the city of Washington, upon which to place a memorial or statue, to be furnished by the state of Pennsylvania, of Major Gen. George Gordon Meade.

NAVAL MILITIA BILL.

Reporting the Naval Militia bill (S.R. 4584) in the House Feb. 10, the House Naval Committee amends Sec. 19 to read:

Sec. 19. That when any officer, petty officer, or enlisted man of the Naval Militia is disabled by reason of wounds or disabilities received or incurred in the naval service of the United States in time of war he shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his service, and in case such officer, petty officer, or enlisted man dies in the naval service of the United States in time of war, or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of such naval service, or at any time in consequence of wounds or disabilities received in such naval service in time of war, his widow and children, if any, shall be entitled to all the benefits of such pension laws.

The committee strikes out the additional pay of one month for every year of Naval Militia service to former Navy men. The only other change it recommends in the bill is to add a proviso,

Provided, That all expenditures authorized to be paid by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of this act shall be paid out of the \$200,000 appropriated in Sec. 10 of this act, except such additional expenditures as may be authorized by the annual Naval Appropriation Act.

The bill as amended is identical with H.R. 2588 as amended by the committee, and House Report No. 728, Sixty-second Congress, second session, is adopted as the report on this bill.

The bill as amended meets the recommendations of the General Board of the Navy Department, as well as the officers of the Naval Militia of the various states. At present there is no Organized Naval Militia, but many states of the Union have organizations which are independent and which are not subject to Federal control except wherein they receive the benefit of an annual appropriation of \$125,000, distributed among the various state organizations proportionate to their strength at the rate of about \$10 per man. In order that the state organizations may participate in this Federal appropriation the Navy Department requires certain regulations to be enforced regarding the care of the equipment loaned to such organizations and in matters of the general efficiency of the personnel.

The report says: "The provisions of the bill under consideration tend to promote the efficiency of the various Naval Militias, and create an Organized Militia which, in time of war, under certain conditions, will be subject to Federal control. In time of peace the Navy Department shall have such control as to prescribe the physical, moral and military qualifications of the officers and enlisted men thereof. It is believed, therefore, that a more useful auxiliary of the naval force will be created, a force well trained and ready for service at the outbreak of war, and yet so organized as not to destroy local interests and sentiment, which is essential to all volunteer organizations in time of peace. The bill establishes and defines, as far as is practicable, the same relation between the Regular Navy of the United States and the Organized Naval Militia as exists between the Regular Army and the National Guard under the terms of what is known as the Dick bill. The bill carries an appropriation of \$200,000 per year, and will make the allotment per man approximately the same as in the terms of the Dick bill for the National Guard. The bill provides that enlistments in the Organized Militia shall be carried on under the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, which are, in fact, the same as required for entrance into the Regular Navy, and also provides for examinations of officers who may desire to qualify for commissions in the Regular Navy in the event of war. It is not contemplated that the Organized Naval Militia shall enter the naval service of the United States in time of war as separate and distinct organizations in charge of fighting ships, but that the organizations may be divided up among the various fighting vessels in the battle line and its officers disseminated throughout the fleet. Experience has shown that with the limited Federal control possessed by the Navy Department at present the state Naval Militia organizations as they exist to-day are efficient and perform excellent work during their summer maneuvers with the fleet, where they drill side by side with the Regular officers and men of the Navy."

The House on Feb. 10 concurred in the Senate amendment of the Fortifications Appropriation bill as noted on page 710, our issue of Feb. 8, and the President has approved the measure.

Favorable report was made in the House Feb. 8, 1913, on S. 313, relative to the exchange of certain properties between the insular government of Porto Rico and the War Department.

As amended and reported in the House Feb. 8, H.R. 1330, to protect the monuments already erected on the battlefields of Bull Run, Va., and other monuments that may be there erected, provides, "That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to inquire into the practicability of purchasing the land upon which the aforesaid monuments stand, the advisability of making the purchase thereof, and the price which will have to be paid therefor."

Favorable report was made in the House Feb. 6 on S. 7461, "That in computing the length of service which shall entitle a warrant or petty officer to longevity pay under the eighth section of the act approved April 16,

1908, entitled 'An act to improve the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue Cutter Service,' all service rendered under the official designation of 'pilot' in the Revenue Cutter Service shall be included."

The Secretary of the Navy concurs in the disapproval by the Bureau of Navigation of H.R. 19061, "to authorize the appointment of two extra numbers on the retired list in the corps of professor of mathematics in the Navy," as follows: "This bill, if enacted into law, would operate to make Profs. N. M. Terry and W. W. Johnson professors of mathematics in the Navy, and immediately retire them, each having reached the age of sixty-five years and served as instructor or professor at the Naval Academy for more than thirty-five years. The bureau is of the opinion that general legislation covering the cases of all professors with long service at the Naval Academy would be preferable to special legislation covering only two specific cases. Another bill (H.R. 27575), approved by this bureau's endorsement of the 14th instant, would accomplish all that is proposed in the within bill and cover all deserving future cases."

Secretary Meyer disapproves as impractical the scheme proposed by H.R. 28239, "Providing that one competent officer of the U.S. Navy, who shall be nominated by the Secretary of the Navy for the approval of the President, with two other competent persons appointed by the President, shall constitute a commission to be known as the Labrador Current and Gulf Stream Commission, defining its powers and duties, and making an appropriation for its expenses." The Secretary says: "It is, however, true that any investigation of the currents and depths of water on the Grand Banks would be of immense value to navigation and the safety of life at sea, and the Department therefore, regardless of any scheme of building a jetty on these banks, would be glad to see an investigation of the currents and depths made. The Department feels that \$100,000 is too much for any investigation that may be decided upon, and believes that the sum of \$50,000 would be ample, one of the surveying or other ships of the Navy making the investigations."

On Jan. 15, 1912, the Navy Department recommended legislation for the relief of certain enlisted men of the Navy. Under date of Jan. 15, 1913, the Bureau of Navigation, in view of the fact that no action was taken by Congress upon the Department's recommendation, reported as follows: "Under the Comptroller's decisions in the case of William T. Hickelton, hospital steward (17 Comp. Dec., 452), and Theodore Anderson, chief quartermaster, dated Oct. 31, 1911, chief petty officers who qualify for permanent appointments do not receive pay from the date they qualify, but from the date the appointment is issued. This results in injustice, as a man examined at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., could have a permanent appointment issued to him on the succeeding day, whereas a man equally deserving but stationed at Guam would not have the permanent appointment issued him until probably three months later. In his decisions the Comptroller states that the enlisted men cannot receive the increased pay for a permanent appointment as chief petty officer before the actual issue of the appointment unless specifically provided for by statute." Secretary Meyer says: "As relief in the premises is only possible through Congressional action, it is recommended that the clause set forth on the accompanying enclosure be embodied in the Naval Appropriation bill now pending. Should this course not be deemed advisable, it is hoped you may find it proper to introduce this measure in the form of a bill, with a view to its enactment during the present session of Congress."

The Navy Department disapproves H.R. 27066, "To amend Section 4756 of the Revised Statutes," saying: "That part of the bill which refers to enlisted men and appointed petty officers offers no change in existing law. The purpose for amending Section 4756, Revised Statutes, as proposed in the bill, appears to be to give every ex-officer pensionable under the provisions of the Act of May 11, 1912, the privilege of accepting a sum equal to one-half the pay of his rank at the time he resigned or was discharged, in lieu of being provided a home in the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa. This would affect approximately twenty-six former officers of the Marine Corps and over 6,000 former officers of the Navy, provided they are living at the present time. There is no record at the Department, however, of whether they are living or dead, or of the whereabouts of such of them as may be now living. Under the Act of May 11, 1912, the ex-officers who would be affected by the proposed amendment to Section 4756 of the Revised Statutes are now entitled to a pension of from \$13 to \$30 per month, according to length of service and present age, the rank in which they served making no difference. The act grants pensions to all persons who served ninety days or more during the Civil War, have been honorably discharged, and are now sixty-two or over, and provides that rank in the Service shall not be considered. This bill, if enacted into law, would create a special retired list for such ex-officers, giving them one-half the pay of the rank formerly held by them in lieu of the \$13 to \$30 per month to which they are now entitled under the provisions of the Act of May 11, 1912. The Department recommends that the bill under consideration (H.R. 27066) be not favorably acted upon."

Disapproving H.R. 28009, "For the relief of Joseph Sedlack," the Secretary of the Navy says: "Joseph Sedlack was not in the Naval Academy band at the time of the passage of the Act of April 12, 1910, which specifically made provision for the pay, retirement, etc., of members of the Naval Academy band 'as now organized.' Sedlack was not therefore enlisted in the Service as were the men who comprised the band at the time of the passage of the act. In the opinion of the Department the enactment of this measure (H.R. 28009) would create a precedent which could, and probably would, be followed by similar requests for legislation from men who, at any time prior to the passage of the Act of April 12, 1910, were members of the Naval Academy band, and such requests could not thereafter be consistently refused favorable consideration."

The Speaker on Feb. 8 announced the appointment as visitors to the Naval Academy Messrs. Talbot, of Maryland; Witherspoon and Roberts, of Massachusetts.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The House on Feb. 11 passed the bill H.R. 28699, making appropriations for the support of the U.S. Military Academy. The total estimates submitted aggregate \$1,666,735. The amount appropriated for the last fiscal year was \$1,064,668.26. The bill as passed carries an appropriation of \$1,064,372.87. The amount appropriated for the Military Academy in this bill is deemed by the committee amply sufficient to meet all the needs of the institution for the coming fiscal year. The War Department asked for an authorization of \$3,000,000 to proceed with the work at the Military Academy in accord-

ance with the general plan approved by the Secretary of War Jan. 27, 1904, but the committee did not include this authorization in this bill because of the fact that it was stated in the hearings by the Superintendent of the Military Academy that the \$3,000,000 would not complete the work, nor could the committee obtain with any certainty a statement showing what would be necessary to complete this work, and was of opinion that until the amount needed could be specifically stated it would be unwise to make the authorization requested. The committee, however, as noted last week, included in the bill an appropriation of \$70,500 for the completion of the east academic building. The committee's figures were all adopted by the House.

This bill carries an increase of \$400 for the pay of eleven assistant professors, which is an increase over last year, made necessary because while eleven assistant professors were provided for last year no appropriation was made for the additional professor, who was then provided for. There are three stenographers and typewriters employed at the Military Academy. Upon recommendation of the Superintendent the committee has increased the salary of these employees from \$750 to \$840, and has provided that they be appointed by the Superintendent of the Academy. Heretofore these employees have been supplied from the civil service register. The Superintendent of the Academy represented that it has been impossible to keep these employees, as there was no way of promoting them and they became dissatisfied and soon gave up their positions, nor could he obtain efficient service. All other items in the bill are the usual items for the support of this institution, and while some of them are new, they are such as are necessary for the proper conduct and upkeep of the institution.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation bill was reported in the Senate Feb. 11.

The following statements show the amount appropriated for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1913, the amount estimated for the fiscal year 1914, the amount carried by the bill as passed by the House of Representatives, and the amount recommended by the Senate Military Committee:

Amount of original estimates for Military Establishment, fiscal year 1914.....	\$95,397,631.13
Amount submitted in supplemental estimates..	1,743,455.17
	\$97,141,086.30
Amount of bill as reported to House of Representatives	93,990,177.56
Amount of bill as passed by House of Representatives	\$93,905,177.58
Increase recommended by Senate Committee (see items below).....	680,450.95
Total of bill as reported to Senate.....	\$94,585,628.53
Amount appropriated by Army bill last year, exclusive of \$1,350,000 for encampments and maneuvers, Organized Militia, carried by H.J. Res. 332, approved July 8, 1912....	\$89,608,712.98
The increase recommended by the Senate Military Committee is made up of the following items:	
Pay, Medical Corps	\$20,410.00
Equipment, Coast Artillery armories, Organized Militia	90,000.00
Camp Perry, Ohio, rifle contest.....	25,000.00
Subsistence, Quartermaster Corps.....	41,480.00
Regular supplies, Quartermaster Corps.....	25,600.00
Barracks and quarters, Quartermaster Corps.....	226,180.00
Water and sewers, military posts.....	20,620.00
Alaskan roads, bridges, and trails.....	55,000.00
Claims for damages.....	1,160.95
Medical and Hospital Department.....	25,000.00
Automatic machine rifles.....	150,000.00
	\$680,450.95

The following are amendments recommended by the committee in the text of the bill:

Under "Contingencies, Military Information Section, General Staff," include authorization of "the cost of special instruction at home and abroad, in maintenance of students and attachés."

Under "Signal Service of the Army," strike out the provision for fifty per cent. extra pay for officers while on aviation duty and all matter relating to the aviation corps except the appropriation for machines. [Aviation pay is being taken care of in an independent measure.]

Under "Pay of Officers of the Line" add: *Provided, That hereafter, in the administration of the Act of Congress approved Aug. 24, 1912, service actually performed by any officer with troops prior to Dec. 15, 1912, as a regimental, battalion, or squadron staff officer shall be deemed to have been duty with a battery, company, or troop.*

Under "Quartermaster Corps," strike out the proviso, "That hereafter no further appointments of pay clerks shall be made."

Under "Medical Department" appropriate for fifty nurses, instead of twenty-five.

Under "Retired Officers" add:

Provided, That hereafter when any officer who has been retired from active service and placed on the retired list on account of physical disability is found by an examining board, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, to be morally, physically, mentally, and professionally qualified for active service, the President may, in his discretion, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, reappoint such officer upon the active list of the Army as an extra officer of the arm or branch in which the officer was commissioned at the time of his retirement, in the grade and with the lineal rank he would have held had he not been retired; Provided further, That such officer shall continue as an extra officer only until such time as a vacancy shall occur in his grade and arm of the Service; and if again retired for physical disability, he shall be retired from active service with the rank held by him before his reappointment, or wholly retired from the Service by the President as provided by existing law; but if his second retirement is for disability arising from wounds received in action, he shall have the rank on the retired list held by him at the time of such retirement; Provided further, That no officer reappointed under the provisions of this act shall be placed above another, either in grade or lineal rank, in the same arm or branch, whose active service as a commissioned officer exceeds that of the officer reappointed, and for the purposes of this proviso commissioned service on the active list and on active duty while on the retired list shall be taken into consideration; And provided further, That hereafter in the computation of longevity pay the time served on active detail by retired Army officers shall be added to the service of said officers prior to retirement for the computation of the pay to which they shall be entitled while serving on active detail.

Under "Miscellaneous," mileage to officers, etc., of the \$550,000 appropriated, "\$100,000 shall be made immediately available," and in the proviso relating to drawing checks on pay accounts the term "Army paymasters" is changed to "Officers of the Quartermaster Corps."

Under "Encampments and Maneuvers" this proviso is added:

Provided, That of the amount herein appropriated the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to expend \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the acquisition, by

purchase or condemnation, of the necessary land for a suitable range for Field Artillery target practice, the land to be of such general character as to permit its use for the instruction of troops of other arms, to be located within the eastern military division, and to be so situated as to present a high degree of availability for concentration of Field Artillery.

Under "Equipment of Coast Artillery Corps, Organized Militia," add:

To meet the expenses incident to holding an international rifle-shooting competition at Camp Perry, Ohio, in cooperation with the Perry Victory Centennial Celebration to be held in September, 1913: In connection therewith the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to loan to the management of the tournament such new United States magazine rifles, caliber .30, model 1903, as may be necessary to carry out the regulations of the international union and to detail officers and men to conduct the tournament, \$25,000: Provided, That the rifles and equipment of the visiting riflemen be admitted under bond, and that the ammunition and personal effects of such riflemen be admitted to the United States without the imposition of duty.

Under "Subsistence," provision is made for the West Point cadets attending the inauguration.

Under "Regular Supplies, Q.M. Corps," "acting surgeons and contract dental surgeons" are changed to "contract surgeons and acting dental surgeons." Forage is provided for "military reservations in the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands."

Under "Horses for Cavalry, etc.," \$100,000 is made immediately available.

Under "Military Post Exchange," not to exceed \$1,300 of the appropriation is made immediately available for the chapel at Fort Sam Houston.

Under "Roads, Walks, etc.," provisos are added relating to the sidewalk at Fort Banks; selling timber in Fort Canby Military Reserve and using the proceeds for military road construction there.

Under "Construction of Roads in Alaska" \$55,000, added, is to be used for protection of Signal Corps building and terminal grounds.

Under "Maintenance, Army War College," add:

The heads of the several executive departments are authorized to enter into contracts for the lease, for periods not exceeding ten years, of modern fireproof storage accommodations within the District of Columbia for their respective departments, at rates per square foot of available floor space not exceeding twenty-five cents, payable from appropriations that Congress may from time to time make for rent of buildings for their respective departments.

Under "Ordnance Department" strike out the proviso limiting price of powder to fifty-three and sixty-five cents.

Add a paragraph appropriating \$150,000 for automatic machine rifles, to be available until June 30, 1915.

Under "Ammunition for Field Artillery, Militia," add a proviso "That hereafter appropriations made for the Ordnance Department shall be available for payment of royalties on all royalty contracts made during the availability of such appropriations."

At the end of the bill add: "On and after July 1, 1913, courts-martial shall be of three kinds: First, general courts-martial; second, special courts-martial; and third, summary courts-martial." [Here follows the text of S. 8272 as passed by the Senate Feb. 3 and published on page 698, our issue of Feb. 8.]

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Pension Appropriation bill, H.R. 28730, was reported in the House Feb. 11, calling for an appropriation of \$180,800,000, as against \$165,144,479.17 last year.

The committee recommends the enactment of the following provision at the end of the bill:

From and after July 1, 1913, no pension shall be paid to a non-resident who is not a citizen of the United States except for actual disabilities incurred in the service.

In the hearings before the committee it is stated that \$30,000,000 will be required to make payments of pensions under the Act of May 11, 1912, during the fiscal year 1914, and that the annual value of the pension roll at this time, exclusive of the increase under the Act of May 11, 1912, is \$150,000,000.

The amount for fees of examining surgeons is increased \$100,000 for the fiscal year 1914, and a further like sum has been submitted as a deficiency for the current fiscal year 1913, both sums being necessary, because of the decision of the Interior Department that disability claims under the Act of May 11, 1912, involve medical examinations.

The following table, taken from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, shows the amounts paid by the Government in pensions to soldiers, sailors and marines, their widows, minor children and dependent relatives, on account of military and naval service since the foundation of the republic:

War of the Revolution (estimate).....	\$70,000,000.00
War of 1812 (service pension).....	45,890,843.39
Indian wars (service pension).....	11,713,609.51
War with Mexico (service pension).....	46,447,872.44
Civil War.....	4,129,699,071.99
War with Spain and insurrection in Philippine Islands.....	38,114,062.42
Regular Establishment.....	25,014,227.64
Unclassified.....	16,488,476.49

Total disbursements for pensions.....\$4,383,368,163.88

The number of Civil War pensioners on the roll at the end of the fiscal year 1911 was 529,884, and at the end of the fiscal year 1912 was 497,263. The number of Civil War survivors on the pension roll who died during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, was 35,243, and the number who died during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, was 33,891.

RESTORING RETIRED OFFICERS TO DUTY.

The proposed amendment to the Army bill giving the President authority at his discretion to restore an officer of the Army on the retired list to active duty was rejected in the House on a point of order. The Senate Military Committee having replaced this amendment in the Army bill, as reported on page 740, it may be well to refer to the debate upon it in the House. Mr. Tilson, who introduced the amendment, said:

"Mr. Chairman, without going into the merits of the case, which I could not properly do under this point of order, it is very clear that the retired list has been abused. There are men on that list who ought to be doing active service; men who are as well as you and I; men who having served on the active list of the Army until they could be retired are now drawing three-quarters pay and are engaged in the civil activities of life. I believe these men should go back on the active list and do actual service; and if they do every one that can do so under the provisions of this amendment would reduce the retired list just to that extent. As we all know, there are just so many officers provided for in the Army, and when that list is filled we add one more and he becomes an extra officer. In the course of every

ten days, we will say—we could take the average for several years past—about once in ten days throughout the year there occurs a vacancy. As soon as the vacancy occurs this extra officer would slip into that vacancy, and thereafter there would be no extra officer, and after this officer ceased to be an extra officer there would be a saving of the amount of his retired pay. In other words, he would be on the active list serving where he ought to be, and some other man, who otherwise would have filled this particular place, would not be there—that is, he would be out of the Service, because there would not be any place for him in the Service. Therefore clearly, Mr. Chairman, it is a reduction of retired pay if any man avails himself of this amendment. It seems to be beyond question a reduction, and it is in order under the Holman rule."

Mr. Hay: "I might be willing, Mr. Chairman, to have this done in the case of a particular officer about whose condition I was satisfied and who I knew ought to be returned from the retired list to the active list. But to make this a general provision and a general law, and make it mandatory on the Secretary of War to receive these men into the active service, notwithstanding the fact that they are to be examined, seems to me to be bad legislation. There is no question about the fact, that instead of decreasing the appropriation it would increase it, and that being true, it does not come within the Holman rule."

Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts: "If this amendment as proposed should become law, would it not be possible for a man on the retired list with the rank of first lieutenant to get back into the Army with the rank of major?"

Mr. Hay: "Undoubtedly."

Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts: "In other words, he would be getting promotion while on the retired list?"

Mr. Hay: "Undoubtedly; and he would be disarranging the promotion, probably, of all the officers in the arm of the Service to which he would go back, and the possibilities contained in this amendment are such that, in my judgment, it would be very bad legislation to enact. And if it is subject to the point of order, as I believe it is, that it does not decrease expenditures, I cannot consent to accept it."

After some discussion of the point of order the amendment was ruled out on point of order.

SENATOR LODGE FAVORS WAR READINESS.

In a lecture in the Naval War College extension course Feb. 13, 1913, Senator Lodge sketched the historical development of the idea of arbitration, particularly the share which the United States has had in promoting it. Its principles were recognized in the Bay Treaty of 1794 with Great Britain, and the Pinckney Treaty of 1795 with Spain. No other country has such a record in favor of the arbitration of international disputes. He said:

"When we consider this history carefully we see that slowly, very slowly, we have drawn ourselves out of the ceaseless welter of private wars which afflicted Western civilization for more than a thousand years. We shall notice that three hundred years more passed before we could get free from the old system of reprisals without declared and public hostilities, which amounted to private war among the citizens or subjects of different nations. We are now in the last stage, and are seeking to put an end, as far as possible, to public and declared wars among the nations of the earth. In the last century much progress was made in this direction; during the last twenty-five years the advance has been remarkable. But it would be worse than folly to suppose that in a few short years we can cover this last stage in a journey which consumed fifteen centuries in traveling the first two. The treaties with France and England, by which it was intended to enlarge and extend the already existing treaties of arbitration with those countries, did not mark the dawn of universal peace as was proclaimed in the thoughtful statements of the newspaper headlines.

"Let us by all means form general arbitration treaties which can be observed by their signatories in a most scrupulous manner, and let us extend them from time to time as public opinion and public sentiment warrant the extension, but do not let us give them an unreal importance, for that is opening the gates to trouble instead of closing them to war. Declaring that 'war is hell,' as it undoubtedly is, and that for the sake of humanity in this connection we must have universal peace, never fails to bring applause, especially in an after-dinner speech. But phrases and language, while they obtain plaudits and excite clamor, are singularly useless and sometimes positively harmful in dealing with a public question which above all others demands knowledge, calmness, and in the highest degree veracity of mind and a determination always to look facts in the face and see them just as they are, and not through a mist of words and illusions."

Senator Lodge explained his "Magdalena Bay resolution" of the last session as an example of the policy that must be pursued by any nation to make most strongly for the maintenance of the world's peace by anticipating the development of questions which may lead to international differences. England's Agadir declaration was cited as another instance. The strict observance of all treaties with other nations is a still more important method of maintaining the world's peace, the United States in this regard having been hitherto always most unscrupulous. Discussing the present question of tolls in the Panama Canal, Senator Lodge states that in his opinion we have the right under the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty to exempt our vessels from the payment of tolls, his view being the same as that of the President. He adds, however, that "there is doubt, not only abroad, but at home, as to the interpretation. No nation should decide the case in its own favor unless the question is one affecting the independence, the vital interests, or the safety of the country. No matter what my own view may be, I will never consent to subjecting the United States, upon a question of this character, to the imputation of bad faith from anyone. The practical situation is that we have passed a statute which, in the opinion of Great Britain and of many of our own people, violates a treaty, and this to my mind is most fortunate."

"The third and last of the policies which a nation should adopt for the preservation of peace is the maintenance of complete defense against armed aggression. Weakness invites attack, and when weakness in military or naval preparations is coupled with great wealth and with an aggressive spirit, the temptation to attack is much increased. The defense of the United States lies in its Navy. Fortunately we require only a small army, for we have no neighbors of great military force, and shall have none so long as we maintain the Monroe Doctrine, but the Navy is our protection and our insurance against war."

"The defense of the United States therefore is upon the ocean, and while we have a sufficient navy no power on earth will think of attacking us, and our long and un-

protected coast line will remain uninvaded by war. There is nothing more shallow than the argument that a powerful navy is a temptation to war. We have but to look about us at this moment to see illustrations of this fact."

"The most powerful armed state in Europe to-day is Germany. She not only has a great army, but she has built up a great navy second only to that of England. Yet Germany has had no war for more than forty years. If she had remained weak and undefended, with her territory lying in the center of Europe and surrounded by powerful neighbors on all sides, she would have either been reduced to the helpless condition of vassalage, which the German states occupied in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, or central Europe would have been a continual scene of war and bloodshed. If you disarm the law-abiding part of the community and abandon your police, the lawless and the criminal will take possession, and society will be at their mercy. What is true of states and municipalities in their internal affairs is true of nations in their relations with each other, and I repeat again that there is no argument more shallow and more dangerous than that which holds a proper national defense to be an incentive to war."

"The United States seeks no territory and desires no conquests. There is no nation on earth with which we do not wish to maintain the most friendly relations. A powerful navy is a guarantee of peace and nothing else. If we abandon it, within five years—certainly within ten years—aggressions would be made upon us which the American people would not tolerate for a moment. For the peace of the country, and therefore for the peace of the world, a powerful American navy in the present condition of human affairs is absolutely essential. No extravagance which can be committed will equal that of economizing by reducing the Navy. We have already dropped from second place among naval powers to the third, and during the last session it was proposed to stop all further naval construction of any military value. Finally a very inadequate provision was made, for building one battleship. The annual authorization ought never to fall below two. A few years ago England undertook to economize in her navy. As a consequence she is now, for the first time in two hundred years, to take a backward step in the Mediterranean and withdraw her fleet to Gibraltar, and at this moment she is striving with feverish haste to make up by lavish appropriation for the time so unwisely lost. That the United States should be at peace with all nations and should exert its great influence for the maintenance of the world's peace is above all things to be desired, but the primary condition of our peace rests upon the Navy of the United States. Nelson said that his ships of the line were the best diplomats in Europe, and the fundamental truth of that saying has not been altered in the passing of the years. With our own peace assured we can then labor successfully for the peace of the world. We can then promote the cause of arbitration effectively, not only in specific instances, but by general agreements so framed that they will be scrupulously observed by all their signatories, and will not, by promising too much, fail of their beneficent purpose."

ARMY HYDROAEROPLANE REQUIREMENTS.

The general requirements for Army hydroaeroplanes and flying boats are as follows:

The pontoon type of machine shall have an enclosed body in which the aviators are seated and the instruments specified shall be installed. A single pontoon must have not less than six watertight compartments, and in case two pontoons are used each pontoon not less than three. The pontoons shall have at least three inches freeboard when machine is fully loaded. In the flying boat type machine the aviators shall be seated in the boat and the instruments specified shall be installed therein. The boat shall have not less than six watertight compartments and sufficient freeboard not to ship any water when going thirty miles an hour in the open sea with a twenty-five-mile wind blowing. The hydroaeroplane, whether of the flying boat or pontoon type, shall be capable of easy handling on the water, on a calm day to have a tactical diameter of not more than 100 yards.

Protective armor for the pilot, observer and engine shall be made of chrome steel about .075 inches thick, and shall be subjected to the Ordnance Department penetration tests for small-arm fire. The following instruments and radio equipment shall be placed on each machine and shall be considered a part thereof: Tachometer, compass, aneroid barometer, barograph, map holder and slitting board, combined, clock, angle of incidence indicator; total weight, 21.3 pounds.

A radio telegraphic apparatus, weighing about seventy-five pounds, shall be installed on each machine. All of the above instruments and the keys for operating the radio equipment shall be within easy reach of the pilot and observer. The power plant may be designated by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. When so specified it shall be given a six hours' test before being installed. The Signal Office will be responsible for the reliability and H.P. of any power plant that it specifies or purchases for installation in hydroaeroplanes.

The machine must carry two people, with seats located to permit the largest field of observation for both. The control must be capable of being used by either pilot or observer. The floats or boat must be of sufficient strength to allow the machine to be pulled up on the beach and to land on and start from rough water. The construction must be such that when packed for shipment it can be assembled by six men and be ready for flight in one and a half hours. The machine must ascend at least 1,500 feet in ten minutes while carrying a live load of 400 pounds and fuel and oil for four hours' flight and in all prescribed flying tests.

The engine must be fitted with some reliable starting device so that the operator can start the engine and make a flight without any person assisting; must complete a non-stop flight of four hours; must have a minimum speed of at least thirty-eight miles per hour, and a maximum speed of not less than fifty-five miles an hour, both measured by the machine flying over a course. The machine must be capable of safe gliding. The manufacturers shall furnish the demonstrators for all tests. The system of control must be of a pattern approved by the board of officers conducting the tests.

The following are desirable features if incorporated in the machine: (a) An effective silencer; (b) actual flight in a thirty-mile wind without damage to the machine; (c) an efficient stabilizing device; (d) starting the machine from within the enclosed body or boat. All tests shall be under the supervision of a board of officer aviators appointed by the proper authority.

The Tennessee has ceased to be the flagship of the Special Service Squadron (Tennessee and Montana), and the commanding officer of the Montana has succeeded to the command of the squadron.

ADMIRALS AND VICE-ADMIRALS IN THE NAVY.

By Paymr. Gen. T. J. Cowie, U.S.N.

It is reported that the naval committees of the Congress do not favor the enactment of a law creating and establishing permanently the grades of admiral and vice-admiral in the Navy, but that they are prepared to recommend the passage of a measure which will allow the temporary commissioning of rear admirals in these higher ranks while, and only while, they are actually serving on sea duty in command of fleets or squadrons.

This rumored attitude on the part of the naval committees regarding a question of such vital moment is the source of much apprehensive worry to government officials, naval officers and other persons familiar with international affairs, who, in their well founded knowledge, very keenly appreciate the necessity which demands the creation of permanent higher flag rank in the American Navy, and which Secretary Meyer has so convincingly and strikingly urged upon the Congress. A law that would grant only temporary commissions as admirals and vice-admirals would, at best, prove hardly more than a half-way measure, and would almost entirely fail to bring about just those rational benefits and advantages of position, the obtaining of which constitutes the main motive of Secretary Meyer's recommendation. This for the reason that supreme command, in concerted international activities, depends not only upon relative grade standings regarded separately, but also upon the seniority of commissions within a grade. An American admiral or vice-admiral, whose temporary sea service commission would necessarily be of recent date, would just as truly be subordinate to and under the command of a foreign admiral or vice-admiral whose commission was of prior issuance as if he bore only the rank and title of rear admiral. And as Secretary Meyer has so clearly pointed out on several occasions, particularly in his hearings before the committees, it is exactly and precisely the avoidance of this handicap of inevitably inferior rank in combined international movements that is most to be desired. The perpetual relegation of American commanders to inferior phases of joint duties under foreign leadership is something that is neither profitable in practice nor pleasant to think upon. National interests and national pride both suffer. More is at stake than the requisite reward of individual officers.

Foreign admirals and vice-admirals bear permanent commissions in their respective grades, whether afloat or ashore. The result is that when they are assigned to sea duty they enjoy, in the exercise of their public authority, those universally acknowledged and substantial advantages that inhere in commissions of long standing, and their countries reap the benefits that usually come from the dominating influence wielded by representatives whose seniority in rank makes it possible. It would be difficult to imagine a case where an American admiral or vice-admiral, bearing a temporary and cruise-limit commission, would be senior to, and therefore in command of, a foreign officer of like grade standing. It is safe to assume that no foreign nations would be so blind to their own interests as to order to duty in joint operations an admiral or vice-admiral junior to the American commander. This would hardly be possible at any rate, since their supreme flag officer would, in the ordinary course of events, not be of recent creation; but even if such was the case in a few instances of new entries to the grades, certain it is that only officers of senior commissions would be picked for the duty, whereas, under any scheme of temporary commissions only, no American officer of long grade standing would be available, or, for that matter, sad to relate, even in existence. American commanders would continue what they have been doing for a long while and what they are now doing, viz., bringing up the rear, and this in more than one sense of the phrase. The only national advantage that would accrue would be the sentimental one that attaches to the dignity of higher rank and title. The practical advantage to the nation of that higher rank and title would be lost. This fact should not escape most careful attention. It merits great weight in the deliberations of the members of the naval committees, whose judgment in the matter will undoubtedly determine the fate of Secretary Meyer's wise recommendation.

It is estimated that the increase of pay involved in the creation of permanent grades of admiral and vice-admiral would not add one-tenth of one-tenth of one penny to the per capita cost of running the government. The possible saving that might be effected through the issuance of temporary instead of permanent commissions in these grades would surely not begin to approximate even a tenth of this infinitesimally small amount. It is difficult to conceive that the Congress can deny for any well based economic reason legislation the need of which is so palpably apparent. It is beyond reason to think that a financial consideration of so minute a nature would operate to defeat the proposal.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The annual report of Capt. E. P. Berthoff, Commandant of the Revenue Cutter Service, made public Feb. 9, is a recital of thrilling adventure of this arm of the Federal Government, older than the American Navy. Briefly summarized, the work of the year is as follows:

Lives rescued from drowning, 106; persons assisted, 2,212; persons taken on board and cared for, 275; vessels boarded and papers examined, 24,918; seized or reported for violation of law, 1,208; penalties, \$224,210; regattas and marine parades patrolled, 31; vessels to which assistance was rendered, 260; derelicts and obstructions removed or destroyed, 45; value of vessels assisted (including cargoes), \$10,545,573; value of derelicts recovered and delivered to owners, \$166,175; appropriation for 1912, \$2,463,000; net expenditure, \$2,458,246.56; estimated unexpended balance, \$4,753.44. Thus, for every dollar which the Government invested in the maintenance of the Revenue Cutter Service there has been a return of \$4.36 in the form of property saved from the perils of the sea, and this in addition to lives saved and other beneficial acts performed in the interests of mankind. To accomplish this work there have been twenty-five cruising cutters and eighteen harbor vessels and launches actively employed during the year. Aside from a certain amount of routine work, the major duties of the Revenue Cutter Service are of an emergent character, requiring its equipment and personnel to be kept at the highest state of efficiency in order to respond to sudden calls. Occasionally there come periods of unusually severe weather conditions when the resources of the Revenue Cutter Service are taxed to their utmost.

The fiscal year 1912, just ended, was probably one of the most trying periods to shipping of any year during

the past quarter of a century. The weather conditions resulted in almost constant calls for the assistance of revenue cutters. None were unheeded. In consequence the beneficial work of the Service, in all its activities, during the past fiscal year, has exceeded that of previous years.

The radio-telegraphic service of the revenue cutters should be improved. There is urgent need of the four new vessels recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. There were fifteen vacancies in the personnel July 1, 1912, with eighteen cadets undergoing instruction. The Service consists of 159 line officers, eighty-one engineers and two constructors. The authorized complement of warrant and petty officers and men is 1,576. There are twenty first class vessels, six second class and eighteen third class.

NEW MARINE CORPS UNIFORM.

We have received four photographs of the new uniform of the U.S. Marine Corps. The new full dress cap for field officers is a handsome looking headdress. The block and all dimensions are identical for all officers of the corps. The embroidery on the visor is the same on the full dress, undress and white cloth caps for field officers. The visor for officers below field rank is of plain black patent leather. The winter field uniform for officers is of cloth of the new forestry green shade. It is similar in cut to the field uniform for officers of the Army, and a natty looking dress.

The coat is a single-breasted sack, cut to fit the figure easily, lined with material of the same color as the cloth. It is closed in front with five 40-line Marine Corps buttons of dull finish bronze. On each shoulder is a strap of the same material as the coat, with lining of the same color, and attached to the coat by a dull finished bronze button. There is a close fitting, upright stiff collar of the same material as the coat, and fastened with hooks and eyes. On the front are four patch pockets in two rows. Each pocket is closed by a flap and secured by a dull finish 27-line bronze button. Inside pockets may be added if desired. Two welted gore seams extend from the neck of the coat at the front to the top of each upper pocket. Around the bottom of each sleeve there shall be a cuff of the same material as the coat, three inches wide on the under sleeve and curving to a point at the center of the upper sleeve six inches above the bottom of the sleeve. The coat shall be piped down the front edges, around the bottom, at the base of the collar, around the tops of the cuffs and around the edges of the shoulder straps with 1/4-inch scarlet flannel. The prescribed Marine Corps device and the prescribed devices for the staff departments and for aides-de-camp in dull finish bronze metal shall be worn on each side of the front of the collar, crown of anchor pointing to the front, and the crowns of the anchors one and a half inches from the neck opening of the collar, and the other device five-eighths of an inch back of corps device. The prescribed insignia of rank, embroidered in gold or silver, according to the grade of the wearer, shall be worn on the center of each shoulder strap with its outer edge three-fourths of an inch from the shoulder seam.

The overcoat is double-breasted, with two rows of buttons down the front, five in each row, the coat overlapping in front a distance equal to the distance between the two rows of buttons. The coat shall extend to eight to ten inches below the knee when the wearer is in a standing position. The back shall be cut full with a 2 1/2-inch inverted pleat, which shall be left open from a point one and a half inches below the base of the collar to the bottom of the coat. There shall be a vent in the center, which vent shall extend from the height of the crotch to the bottom of the coat, the left side overlapping the right side two inches. The back of the waist shall have two straps of the same material as the coat, attached to the coat at the side seams. The coat shall have a standing rolling collar, 1 1/2 inches stand and 4 1/2 inches leaf, with two heavy hooks and eyes on the standing parts and a tab on the leaf part for securing the collar in the standing position. On each shoulder there shall be a strap of the same material as the coat. The collar end shall be rounded and attached to the coat by a button. The insignia of rank prescribed for the white undress coat shall be worn on these shoulder straps. The sleeves shall be trimmed with mohair braid of the same color as the coat. There shall be two welted pockets, one on each side. Inside breast pockets may be added if desired. A tab shall be provided, so that the coat skirts may be buttoned back for marching. The body of the coat shall be lined with flannel or cloth of the same shade as the material of the coat. On the left side opposite the point of the hip bone there shall be a vertical slit extending five inches down from the lower edge of the belt for the sword slings when the sword belt is worn beneath the overcoat. The edges of the collar, shoulder straps, tabs, back straps, pocket welts and back vent and the front edges of the coat shall be stitched with one row of plain stitching one-quarter of an inch from the edge.

The trousers shall be cut with a medium spring, with side pockets and a welt of scarlet cloth one-quarter inch wide down the outer seam of each leg. The suspender buttons shall be on the inside of the waistband, which shall have six belt loops.

The winter field breeches shall be made of woolen cloth of the same color as that prescribed for the winter field coat, and they shall be cut on the same pattern as the full dress breeches. Down the outer seam of each leg there shall be a welt of scarlet cloth one-quarter of an inch wide. From the knee to the tops of the leggings or boots they shall be fastened by four small dark-colored bone buttons, and below that point by either buttons or laces. They shall have side pockets, and hip pockets if desired. For officers required to be mounted these breeches shall have a strapping of the same material as the breeches over the contact surface. The suspender buttons shall be on the inside of the waistband, which shall have six belt loops. Tan leather leggings shall be worn with these breeches by unmounted officers, and tan leather leggings or tan boots by mounted officers, as may be prescribed. When boots are worn, spurs shall be worn.

The cloak shall be of dark blue cloth lined with scarlet cloth, cut to form three-fourths of a circle, and reaching to a point about two inches below the knee when the wearer is in a standing position. The front and bottom edges shall be trimmed with black flat mohair braid one-half of an inch wide. It shall have a standing rolling collar of black velvet, closed by two black hooks and eyes at the neck, and four small black buttons down the right front edge. Across the front there shall be an agraffe of round black mohair braid, with a black mohair covered frog on each side at the point of the shoulder. There may be inside pockets on one or both sides of the cloak.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S. battleship *Arkansas* ran on a coral reef 400 yards west of Ceiba Reef at six o'clock a.m. Feb. 13. Later the warship slipped off the reef and anchored. How seriously she was damaged has not yet been ascertained, but water entered some of her compartments, it is reported.

In order to protect American interests in the Latin-American republics the Navy Department on Feb. 7 ordered the gunboat *Annapolis* to proceed immediately to Amapala, Honduras; the cruiser *Denver* from Acapulco, Mexico, to Acajutla, Salvador, and the cruiser *Des Moines*, after finishing target practice, to Bluefields, Nicaragua. The gunboat *Nashville*, at New Orleans, will be sent either to Puerto Cortez, Honduras, or to Puerto Barrios.

The mail address of the *Denver* has been changed from "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.," to "In care of the Postmaster, New York city."

The mail address of the *Annapolis* has been changed from "Pacific Station via San Francisco, Cal.," to "In care of the Postmaster, New York city."

The destinations of the *Virginia* and *Georgia*, which vessels left Guantanamo on Feb. 11 for Vera Cruz and Tampico, respectively, have been changed, and the *Virginia* goes to Tampico and *Georgia* to Vera Cruz.

The U.S.S. *Monterey* and the U.S.S. *Monadnock* were placed in first reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I., on Feb. 11, 1913.

The U.S.S. *Prometheus* has been ordered placed in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., as soon as practicable.

The launching of the U.S. torpedoboot destroyer *Perkins* took place at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8. The *Perkins* is a sister ship to the destroyers *Balch* and *Alwin*. She is 305 feet long, has 33 1/2 feet beam and a displacement of 1,010 tons. The ship is fitted with five 4-inch guns and three twin torpedo tubes.

The new U.S. battleship *Pennsylvania*, authorized by the Act of Congress of Aug. 22, 1912, provided for her construction at a cost for hull and machinery not to exceed \$7,425,000. The total cost of the vessel will be about \$14,173,000. She will be the largest vessel of this class yet designed for the U.S. Navy. The plans contemplate a vessel of the following characteristics: Length, 600 feet; breadth, 97 feet; draft, about 28 feet 6 inches; displacement, about 31,000 tons; main battery of twelve 14-inch guns and four submerged torpedo tubes, supported by a torpedo defense battery of twenty-two 5-inch guns. The vessel will be heavily armored, and will have oil-burning boilers of the water tube type. Several types of machinery are under consideration, but the type to be finally adopted has not yet been definitely determined. She will have two cage masts, one short funnel as shown in a sketch picture. Four turrets are shown, two of them being superimposed, and each turret will have three 14-inch guns.

The following was the total degree of completion on Feb. 10, 1913, of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy: Battleships—New York, 69.6; Texas, 84.3; Nevada, 19.6; Oklahoma, 14.9. Torpedoboot destroyers—Cassin, 77.5; Cummings, 68.5; Downes, 37.1; Duncan, 63.0; Aylwin, 83.5; Parker, 77.9; Benham, 72.4; Balch, 81.1; O'Brien, Nicholson, Winslow, McDougal, Cushing, Ericsson, 00.0. Submarine torpedoboots—F-4, 94.6; G-4, 88.3; G-2, 86.0; H-1, 87.2; H-2, 86.7; H-3, 84.9; G-3, 61.9; K-1, 65.5; K-2, 65.3; K-3, 68.1; K-4, 66.1; K-5, 48.5; K-6, 48.5; K-7, 55.6; K-8, 54.1; L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, L-5, L-6, L-7 and M-1, 00.0. Submarine tender—Niagara, 4.8. Colliers—Proteus, 80.4; Nereus, 72.1; Jason, 87.2; Jupiter, 92.5. Gunboat—Sacramento, 6.0. River gunboats—Monocacy and Palos, 3.6.

The part which the torpedo experimental ship *Montgomery* took in the Pensacola carnival was quite an innovation in such celebrations. Not having a force to make a landing or participate in the parade, Comdr. L. A. Kaiser constructed two floats, and with twenty-two men gave an exhibition with a torpedo and diving gear. The exhibition was the feature of the occasion. The *Montgomery* rendered a "royal salute" to the "king" as his highness sailed by in the yacht *Rospen*.

Naval Constr. Richard R. Robinson, U.S.N., tendered his resignation to the Secretary of the Navy Feb. 12, and it was accepted with regret. Mr. Robinson will become general manager of the Lake Torpedoboot Company, at Bridgeport, Conn. He entered the Naval Academy from Ohio in 1892 and was graduated at the head of his class in 1896. He has prepared designs for the greatest battleships in the Navy, including the *Pennsylvania*, soon to be constructed.

Asst. Paymr. Harry H. Palmer, U.S.N., recently tried by G.C.M. at Philadelphia, Pa., on charges of financial irregularities, was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal. This fact was announced from the Navy Department on Feb. 7. He was born in Virginia and entered the Navy July 10, 1906, and was last on duty on the *Prairie*.

The Navy Department has awarded Bailey medals for the year 1912 to George N. Ernest and Marion H. Kirk. The Bailey medal is awarded annually to apprentice seamen enlisted for minority who attain the highest averages in competitive examinations in the duties of their rating, and they are provided for out of a fund instituted by the late Rear Admiral Theodor Bailey, U.S.N., for the purpose of inciting apprentice seamen of the United States Navy to greater effort in acquiring proficiency in their duties. George E. Ernest enlisted at Philadelphia, Pa., but claims as his home Baltimore, Md. Marion H. Kirk comes from Omaha, Neb.

There has been a gratifying increase in enlistments in the Navy the last few weeks. Since Jan. 1 there has been a net gain of 536. The total number of men in the Service on Feb. 7 was 47,104.

The Secretary of the Navy on Feb. 12 addressed a letter to Albert M. Hinman, chief turret captain, U.S.N., U.S.S. *Vermont*, commending him for his promptness and gallantry in jumping overboard to the rescue of J. Ryan, water tender, who had fallen between the float and the steamer of the *Vermont* at Colon, Panama, on the night of Jan. 15, 1913. The Secretary of the Navy also commended Elmer H. Hartman, fireman, first class, U.S.N., U.S.S. *Gloucester*, for his gallantry in rescuing Edward Connelly, cook on the tug *E. J. McCormick*, from drowning on the night of Jan. 26. Connelly was returning to the tug about 1:30 a.m. that night when he fell overboard between the tug and dock. Hartman heard his cries, ran to the end of the pier and jumped overboard to the rescue. With the help of others he succeeded in getting Connelly on the dock.

The men of the Delaware, Connecticut, Hancock and other ships in the navy yard, who are interested in Chris-

tian character building, are invited to unite in special groups for Bible study on Sunday afternoons in the Brooklyn Branch of the Navy Y.M.C.A. building. The classes follow a social supper on the ship-in basis, which is served in the "Den" on the second floor, about 5:45 p.m., with men from the various ships attending. Then separate classes are held for the men from each ship, so far as it is possible, and others unite in one general class.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Neptune, sailed Feb. 11 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Colorado, sailed Feb. 11 from San Diego, Cal., for Mazatlan, Mexico.
South Dakota, sailed Feb. 11 from San Diego, Cal., for Acapulco, Mexico.
Eagle, arrived Feb. 13 at Santiago de Cuba.
Aethusa, arrived Feb. 11 at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
Minnesota, Ohio and Idaho, arrived Feb. 12 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Vermont and Nebraska, sailed Feb. 12 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Brutus, sailed Feb. 12 from Constantinople, Turkey, for Smyrna, Asia Minor.
Denver, sailed Feb. 12 from Acapulco, Mexico, for Acapulco, Mexico.
Vulcan, sailed Feb. 13 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.
Tacoma, sailed Feb. 13 from Boston, Mass., for Key West, Fla.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 6, 1913.

Promotions in the Navy.

Pharmacist Oscar G. Ruge to be a chief pharmacist from Jan. 15, 1913, upon the completion of six years' service.
Arthur H. Turner, of Pennsylvania, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Jan. 30, 1913, to fill a vacancy.

Appointments in the Navy.

To be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps from the dates set opposite their names:

J. Forrest Burnham, Mass., Jan. 23, 1913.
Adolphus B. Bennett, D.C., Jan. 25, 1913.
Charles A. Simpson, D.C., Jan. 25, 1913.
William S. Bainbridge, N.Y., Jan. 25, 1913.
Homer G. Fuller, D.C., Jan. 27, 1913.
Louis C. Lehr, Md., Jan. 27, 1913.
James J. Richardson, D.C., Jan. 31, 1913.
William G. Morgan, D.C., Jan. 31, 1913.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 7.—Comdr. T. S. Wilson placed on the retired list from Feb. 4, 1913, in accordance with Sec. 1453 of the R.S. (physical disability incurred in line of duty).

Comdr. S. E. Moses detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., March 20, 1913, to leave.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. T. Keiran detached California; to Glacier as executive officer and navigator.

Ensign O. O. Hagen detached Maryland; to Glacier.

Paymr. H. E. Stevens to navy yard, Charleston, S.C., Feb. 17, 1913.

Paymr. Clerk E. R. Von Preissig appointed; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

FEB. 8.—Lieut. G. O. Carter detached New Jersey; to leave; resignation accepted to take effect April 15, 1913.

Civil Engr. A. A. Baker detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Asiatic Station.

FEB. 10.—Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland detached Aid for Operations; continue as member General Board and Joint Board.

Rear Admiral B. A. Fiske detached Aid for Inspections; to Aid for Operations.

Capt. W. F. Fullam detached commandant, naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.; to Aid for Inspection, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. Charles Morris detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; to fitting our Sumner and on board when commissioned.

Asst. Paymr. H. R. Snyder to Birmingham.

Asst. Paymr. R. S. Robertson detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; to Baltimore.

Chief Bttn. A. F. Benzon detached Iowa; to naval station, Guam.

Chief Gun. J. C. Evans detached naval station, Guam; to home.

FEB. 11.—Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Kress detached Virginia; to treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. W. Lewis to Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.

Ensign F. H. Weaver detached Cleveland; to Iris.

Ensign Lambert Lambertson detached Nebraska; to treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Civil Engr. Fred Thompson detached naval station, Guam; to treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Gun. Erich Richter detached receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.; to New Orleans.

Mach. P. R. Abrams to Vermont.

Mach. A. A. Hooper detached; to San Francisco.

Paymr. Clerk M. C. Hoff appointed; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Paymr. Clerk W. C. Colbert appointed; to Washington.

Paymr. Clerk H. C. Lassiter appointed; to naval station, Olongapo.

Paymr. Clerk R. J. Dodd appointed; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

FEB. 12.—Lieut. (J.G.) R. S. Crenshaw detached Naval Radio Station, Arlington, Va.; to Isthmian Canal Zone.

P.A. Surg. G. L. Wickes detached Saratoga; to home, wait orders.

Act. Asst. Dent. Surgs. Leon Martin, J. D. Halleck and A. F. McCreary appointed acting assistant dental surgeons from Feb. 5, 1913.

Paymr. T. W. Leutze detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, March 10, 1913; to Dixie.

Paymr. E. F. Hall detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., Feb. 28, 1913; to New Hampshire.

P.A. Paymr. E. M. Hacker detached Kentucky, March 31, 1913; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

P.A. Paymr. G. R. Crapo detached New Hampshire, March 15, 1913; to Kentucky.

Asst. Paymr. A. G. Hearne detached Dixie, April 1, 1913; to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.

Naval Constr. R. H. Robinson resignation accepted to take effect Feb. 15, 1913.

Bttn. W. C. Carpenter detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Charleston.

Asst. Albert Osenger detached Pittsburgh, March 14, 1913; to home, wait orders.

Paymr. Clerks Samuel Mitchell, Miles Gilman and F. C. Miller appointment revoked.

FEB. 13.—Capt. C. M. McCormick placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from Feb. 11, 1913 (physical disability incurred in line of duty).

Bttn. W. A. Fulkerson detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to Iowa.

Bttn. C. T. Goertz detached Constellation; to Osceola.

Paymr. Clerk W. H. Crap appointed to Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S.C.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 10.—Col. F. L. Denny, Q.M., detached depot of supplies, San Francisco; to Washington.

FEB. 12.—Second Lieut. W. M. McIlvain detached Connecticut; to North Dakota.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

FEB. 8.—Constr. W. C. Besselièvre, jr., to depot on official business.

First Lieut. of Engrs. S. M. Rock granted thirty days' leave, beginning Feb. 15.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. K. W. Krafft detached Manning; to Tahama, for temporary duty.

FEB. 10.—Second Lieut. L. C. Muller preparatory orders to Bear.

Second Lieut. S. V. Parker preparatory orders to Thetis.

Third Lieut. J. A. Starr preparatory orders to McCulloch.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. B. C. Thorn preparatory orders to McCulloch.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. F. A. Cook preparatory orders to Tahama.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. E. Reed-Hill preparatory orders to Bear.

FEB. 11.—Third Lieut. R. L. Lucas preparatory orders to Bear.

FEB. 13.—Second Lieut. J. R. Besse preparatory orders to Windom.

Second Lieut. J. H. Cornell preparatory orders to Algonquin.

Second Lieut. J. S. Baylis preparatory orders to Tuscarora.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. G. W. Cairnes preparatory orders to Unalga.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. A. H. Bixby preparatory orders to Manning.

Third Lieut. S. S. Yeandle preparatory orders to Tahama.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. C. J. Odend'hal preparatory orders to Thetis.

Third Lieut. F. A. Zscheuschler preparatory orders to Unalga.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

The commanding officer of the cutter Tybee reports that on Feb. 2 a fire broke out at the wharves of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, at Savannah, Ga. The Tybee, after towing some loaded lighters to a safe place, kept a stream of water on the Seaboard Air Line warehouse, which was saved and for which service he received the written thanks of the officials of the railway. In his report to the department Lieutenant Ker highly commends the conduct of Wheelman John Starr and Oiler J. R. Middleton.

Capt. C. R. Johnston, of the cutter Seneca, reports the destruction of the derelict schooner City of Georgetown on Feb. 7 and 8.

Under date of Feb. 2 Randolph Ridgely, jr., commanding the cutter Woodbury, reports assistance rendered the schooner Sunlight, of New York, found off Egg Rock in a leaky condition and short of provisions and water.

First Lieut. W. A. Wiley, commanding the cutter Acushnet, under date of Feb. 8 reports that he received a message by telephone from the keeper of Chaceon Life-Saving Station that a three-masted schooner was anchored to the southwestward flying signals of distress. The Acushnet stood out of Nantucket Sound and found the schooner to be the Lucia Porter, of Portland, unable to proceed on account of damage to her rigging. The schooner was towed to Vineyard Haven, where she was anchored.

On Feb. 9, so reports Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., of the cutter Woodbury, a fire was discovered in one of the boat-houses across the harbor in South Portland. All available men were sent across with fire extinguishers, buckets and axes, and their services offered to the South Portland Fire Department. The cutter Androscoogin also sent over a party of men. As it was found impossible to save four of the boat-houses, the fire having spread so rapidly, the men were detailed to prevent the fire from spreading to other property. Through the efforts of the men from the cutters the schooner yacht Beatrice, which was hauled out near by, was saved, together with a number of motorboats. Fire Chief Paige and the owner of the boat yard expressed their appreciation of the assistance rendered.

The Navy Department transmitted to the Revenue Cutter Service Bureau Feb. 12 an intercepted radiogram from the steamer Summerset to the cutter Yamacraw, which said that the steamer La Salle was in a sinking condition twenty-four miles south by west of Frying Pan Lightship. Feb. 13 the department received a wireless from the cutter Seminole to the effect that she was up with the La Salle and that the latter vessel was then ashore near Port Caswell and the cutter has a ten-inch line to her and would haul as soon as water from leaks was gotten under control.

It is quite probable that Carl J. F. Frederiksen, a member of the crew of the cutter Seneca, will be awarded a life-saver's medal by the Treasury Department for saving the life of a fellow seaman. Frederiksen and three others were engaged in splicing a line which ran from the derelict Dorothea to the cutter when a heavy sea swept over the small boat in which they were at work. They were instantly washed away; one man was carried about fifty feet. After this man had sunk twice Frederiksen swam to his assistance and kept him afloat until the boat could be righted and they were picked up.

The President this week sent to the Senate the names of Walter M. Trall and G. R. O'Connor to be third lieutenants, Engineers, to fill original vacancies.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, New Bedford, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. E. C. Billard, Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. L. Jack, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, Arctic Cove, Md.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson, New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Out of commission, South Baltimore, Md.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman, Baltimore.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.

ITASCA—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill, San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel, New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge, San Francisco, Cal.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake, Depot, South Baltimore, Md.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. E. A. de Otter, Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. H. M. West, Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. G. L. Carden, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee, Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Port Townsend, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry, Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. R. O. Crisp, En route Juneau, Alaska.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMET—Master's Mate E. N. Thacher, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey, At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. W. W. Joynes, Savannah, Ga.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Caldwell gave a bowling party on Jan. 30 in honor of Captain Peyton, 18th Inf. Prizes were won by Lieutenant Rittenhouse and Miss Mary Fuller. Supper was served later. Other guests were Capt. H. S. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse and Lieut. Dean Hall, of the garrison, and Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Kilbourne, Mrs. Hirsch, Mrs. Montague, Miss Fuller, Miss Elizabeth Parsons, Messrs. Max Butler, Powell, Watson and Dickinson. Capt. and Mrs. Phalen, M.C., were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Olin last Monday week on their way to their new station, Fort Sheridan. Capt. and Mrs. Nicklin entertained at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Hall and Lieutenant Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. King.

Miss Shields, sister of Captain Shields, has returned to the



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post after a delightful visit spent at her home in Carbon-dale, Pa. Mrs. Fred Herman, wife of Captain Herman, of the Cavalry, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse last week, prior to leaving for Texas, where she will join Captain Herman. Mrs. Randol, wife of Lieut. M. G. Randol, Field Art., is seriously ill.

Mrs. Elliser entertained at auction bridge last Saturday, Mrs. John Hall, Mrs. Olin, Mrs. Elliser and her mother, Mrs. Elliser, and Mrs. King. Mrs. Olin captured the prize, Miss Pansy Wilson, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Col. and Mrs. George A. Dodd.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 9, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith entertained last Tuesday at the jolliest kind of an evening party, a "romper," at which the guests were all dressed as little boys and girls. The evening began with a delicious buffet supper which was served in the style most approved by little folks, the viands to be found all over the house and in quantities to suit growing appetites. Later the orchestra came in and dancing was enjoyed, a great cake walk ending the dance, at which a gigantic cake was awarded to Colonel Irons and Miss Cartwright, as the best cake walkers. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Irons Major and Mrs. Crawford, Capt. and Mrs. De Witt, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Graham, Miss Cartwright, Captain Mearns, Lieut. and Mrs. George F. N. Dailey, Capt. and Mrs. A. O. Seaman, Lieut. and Mrs. B. P. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. John Craig, Lieut. and Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman, Capt. George W. England, Capt. Morton F. Smith, Kean Miller, from town, and Lieutenants Cotton, Hall, Palmer and McDonald.

Many friends from town enjoyed the informal hop at Douglas last Friday evening with the officers and ladies. The guests were received by Major and Mrs. William S. Graves. Excellent dance music was furnished by the orchestra, led by Señor de la Mora. Punch was served all evening, and following the hop Lieut. and Mrs. Henry M. Nelly entertained a score of friends at a hop supper mainly for the bachelors of the post and their friends, when Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Burt and Mrs. Craig assisted in serving.

Miss Lucile Francke entertained at bridge on Tuesday. Only two tables were played and several friends joined for tea. Mrs. Frederick Perkins won the prize. Others from Douglas were Mrs. De Witt, Mrs. Joseph Rogers, Mrs. Kel-lond, Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. Graham. A "bal poudré" is to be given on Washington's birthday eve, Feb. 21. The affair is to be a cotillion and the german will be held by Capt. and Mrs. George H. Estes, who will be here from a period of travel in the East and South on Feb. 12.

The board of directors of the Officers' Club have arranged a series of monthly "ladies' nights" at the club, and the first one was held recently in honor of the latest comers, Mrs. Joseph Rogers and Mrs. Willis Uline. Informal music was enjoyed, cards and a buffet supper following. Madame Wrightson, mother of Lieut. Philip G. Wrightson, left recently for Kansas City and Port Leavenworth, thence for San Antonio, Texas, to visit friends for a while before going to Madison to join Lieut. and Mrs. Wrightson.

Chaplain and Mrs. John T. Axton, 18th Inf., are expected in Salt Lake tomorrow to spend a leave of a few weeks visiting friends here. Chaplain Axton was a former Salt Lake boy and has been active in many betterment propositions locally. Major and Mrs. Graves entertained the Evening Auction Bridge Club at their home at the last meeting, having seven tables of friends in for the game. Prizes were awarded at each table. A delicious supper was served, Madame Wrightson assisting the hostess.

A. W. Foreman entertained one table of friends at a large charity bridge ten at the Hotel Utah last Saturday. The guests being Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Harker and Mrs. De Witt. Mrs. B. P. Johnson entertained the Auction Bridge Club at her home last Monday. Miss Lucile Clark was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harker over the week-end at the last hop. Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins has gone on a ten days' leave to Los Angeles to look after his fruit farm.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Feb. 14, 1913.

Orders were received from Washington early on Feb. 12 to have the troops in readiness to leave at any moment for Mexico. The necessary preparations were promptly executed and further orders are being awaited.

Brig. Gen. James N. Allison, who since his recent retirement has been living with his family in New York, was appointed at the January meeting of the Military Service Institution the secretary of the Institution and editor of the Journal, in succession to the late editor and secretary, Brig. Gen. T. F. Rodenbough. General Allison has entered upon his duties and taken charge of the affairs of the Institution at the office in the Clock Tower Building, New York Arsenal.

Mrs. William C. Rafferty and daughter, Miss Mercedes, sailed on Thursday morning on the Lorraine for Europe. Mrs. Rafferty will spend a year or more abroad and will be in Paris during the present winter and until summer. Mrs. Edward H. Burr is a guest of Col. and Mrs. Stephen C. Mills. Mr. Hull, of Washington, is spending part of this week with his son, Col. John A. Hull. Miss Aline Hubbard is visiting Chaplain and Mrs. E. B. Smith. Other visitors during the past week have been Capt. and Mrs. Charles Sidney Haight and Capt. and Mrs. A. Larue Christie. Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith sails on the 15th on the Havana for Nassau, Bahamas, for a visit of five weeks. Mr. E. V. Smith, who has just finished his course at the Virginia Military Institute, and is awaiting a commission, is visiting his brother, Capt. H. A. Smith, Fort Jay.



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BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 454, Mr. Smith, of Michigan.—Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the Senate such statement of facts and details regarding said occupation and military activity, specifically setting forth the causes which brought about such forcible occupation of the territory of a friendly nation and armed combat with its citizens.

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate whether American marines were placed in possession of the Government buildings or residence of the President of Nicaragua and have continued to occupy such buildings since said revolutionary uprising.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

S. J. Res. 159, Mr. Newlands.—That in providing in the recent act for the opening of the Panama Canal, approved Aug. 24, 1912, that "no tolls shall be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States," it was the purpose of Congress to subject the Panama Canal in its purely domestic relations, like all our domestic rivers, canals, and waterways, to the traditional policy of freedom from the imposition of tolls upon vessels engaged in domestic and coastwise transportation for expenditures made by the Government of the United States in their operation, maintenance, improvement, or construction, and that it was not the purpose of the Government of the United States to impose upon foreign and international tonnage any portion of the cost of operation, maintenance, and interest upon the expenditures of the United States which would be properly assignable to the tonnage of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade.

Sec. 2, That in the opinion of Congress the tolls fixed by the President for the passage of vessels engaged in foreign and international trade through the Panama Canal will not for many years yield such proportion of such cost of operation, maintenance, and interest as would be properly chargeable upon vessels passing through the canal engaged in foreign or international trade were such tolls levied upon all vessels passing through the canal, including those engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States, and therefore such tolls are reasonable and proportionate, and furnish no just ground of complaint to foreign countries.

Sec. 3, That in order to clear up any misapprehension upon this subject, to give assurance of the future, Congress hereby declares the intention of the Government of the United States to fix such tolls for the use of the Panama Canal as will pay to the United States only the cost of operation, maintenance, protection, and a fair interest upon its investment, and that the tolls to be charged against vessels passing through the canal engaged in foreign or international trade shall not exceed in the aggregate such proportion of such cost of operation, maintenance, protection, and interest as the tonnage of such vessels bears to the total tonnage of all vessels passing through the Panama Canal.

S. 8398, Mr. Newlands.—That Sec. 5 of the Panama Canal Act approved Aug. 24, 1912, be, and it is hereby, amended by inserting, after the words "no tolls shall be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States," the words "or upon vessels belonging to the United States." The tolls shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount sufficient to pay the United States the cost of operation, maintenance, protection, and a fair interest upon its expenditure in the construction of the canal, after deducting therefrom an amount equal to the tolls which, but for the foregoing provision, would be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States and vessels belonging to the United States. For the purpose of making such deduction an account shall be kept of the tonnage of such vessels passing through the canal.

S. 8402, Mr. Stone.—To establish a National Aeronautical Laboratory.

S. 8410, Mr. Mcumber.—To authorize the sale of lands contained in the abandoned military reservation of Fort Hancock, near Bismarck, N.D.

S. 8441, Mr. Chilton.—Authorizing the President to appoint Andrew Summers Rowan, major, U.S.A., retired, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a colonel of Infantry, such colonelcy to be in addition to the number now authorized by law.

S. 8447, Mr. Burnham.—To pay Martha Cutts Almy and others for extra labor of said claimants and their decedents in excess of the legal eight hours, while employed by the United States as workmen, laborers, or mechanics at the various navy yards of the United States, performed by them by reason of and under the provisions of Circular No. 8, issued by the Secretary of the Navy on March 21, 1878.

S. 8475, Mr. de Pont.—That the President may, in his discretion, award suitable medals to officers and enlisted men now, or subsequent to 1869, in the military service of the United States, or to their legal representatives, who have participated in or who may hereafter participate in exceptional and notable battles. Sec. 2, That the battles for which medals are to be awarded shall be designated by the President upon the recommendation of a board of officers to be approved by the Secretary of War. Sec. 3, That such medals shall be suitably inscribed with the name of the soldier and that of the battle in which he participated, and no medal shall be awarded except upon the recommendation of a board of officers appointed for such purpose by the Secretary of War, which in this connection shall consider all official records as well as other contemporaneous sources of information not of an official character and determine whether the soldier has actually taken part in the battle referred to.

H. J. Res. 393, Mr. Calder.—Authorizing and directing the President of the United States to issue medals to the survivors of the Battle of Gettysburg.

H. J. Res. 394, Mr. Stephens, of Texas (by request of the Universal Peace Union, Philadelphia).—Requesting the President to communicate with Great Britain with a view to the appointment of a commission to investigate the feasibility of a plan to rectify the boundary of southeastern Alaska.

H. J. Res. 395, Mr. Hamill.—That to safeguard American lives and property now jeopardized by the present developments in Mexico the Secretary of State be, and hereby is, directed to instruct the American Ambassador at Mexico City to notify the existing government of Mexico that it will be held strictly and immediately answerable to this Government for any acts committed within its domain injurious to the persons and property of citizens of the United States of America.

H. J. Res. 396, Mr. Townsend.—Granting permission to the Woman's Titanic Memorial Association to erect a memorial structure in Potomac Park, in the city of Washington.

H. R. 28655, Mr. Smith, of Texas.—Authorizing the payment of damages to persons for injuries inflicted by Mexican federal or insurgent troops within the United States during the insurrection in Mexico in 1911, and making appropriation therefor.

H. R. 28700, Mr. Hardwick.—To authorize the purchase or acquisition of an aviation field at Augusta, Ga., for aviation and other military purposes. Appropriates \$125,000.

H. R. 28724, Mr. Watkins.—For the reinstatement on the active list of the Army and retirement of Gordon A. Dennis, former second lieutenant in the Infantry.

H. R. 28727, Mr. Linthicum.—Appropriate \$100,000 for the purchase of a suitable number of acres of land and the erection thereon of the necessary buildings for a modern sanitary dairy farm for the U.S. Naval Academy.

CREATING AN AVIATION CORPS.

H. R. 28728, Mr. Hay.—That there shall be, and there is

hereby, created an Aviation Corps, which shall be a part of the line of the Army, and in which there shall be officers in number, and with rank while serving in said corps, as follows, to wit: One officer with the rank of major, who shall be the commander of said corps and of the aviation school hereinafter authorized; two officers with the rank of captain; and not to exceed thirty officers with the rank of first lieutenant. All of said officers shall serve, as the Secretary of War may direct, as instructors, aviators, or pupils at the aviation school, or with organizations of the Army. The officers of each grade in the Aviation Corps shall be detailed from among officers of the Army of the same grade or of the next lower grade, and the provisions of Sec. 27 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901 (31st Statutes, page 755), are hereby extended so as to apply to the Aviation Corps in the manner and to the extent to which they now apply to the Signal Corps, but nothing in the said act or any other law shall be held to prevent the detail or re-detail, in the Aviation Corps, at any time, of any officer who has heretofore or shall hereafter become especially proficient as a military aviator. No officer shall be detailed as commander of the Aviation Corps unless he shall have displayed especial skill and ability as a military aviator, and no officer shall be detailed to any office in said corps against his will, or until he shall have been found qualified for service in said corps by an examining board composed of three experienced military aviators and two medical officers. Officers of the Aviation Corps shall, while on duty that requires them to participate in aerial flights, receive an increase of fifty per centum in the pay of their respective grades in said corps. Such number of enlisted men as the Secretary of War may deem necessary shall be detailed for service and instruction in the Aviation Corps, and those enlisted men who have heretofore or shall hereafter become qualified for the performance of the duties of aviation mechanic and who shall have received certificates of qualification as hereinafter provided, shall, while serving as such mechanics, receive an increase of fifty per centum in the pay of their respective grades in the Aviation Corps. The Secretary of War shall prescribe such qualifications as he may deem necessary to justify the rating of military aviator for officers and of aviation mechanic for enlisted men, and he shall cause suitable certificates in evidence of such ratings to be prepared and issued by the Adjutant General of the Army to such officers and enlisted men as are now or shall hereafter become entitled to receive such certificates under regulations that shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War: Provided, That there shall be an aviation school for the instruction of officers and enlisted men detailed for duty in or with the Aviation Corps, and of such other officers and enlisted men of the Army or of the Organized Militia as the Secretary of War may authorize to attend said school. The aviation school shall be located and maintained at a military post owned by the United States and not within the District of Columbia, and the headquarters of said corps, including the station of the commandant thereof, shall be located and maintained at said military post; but the location of the aviation school and of the station of the commandant of the Aviation Corps may from time to time be changed from one military post to another, outside the District of Columbia, in order to meet aerial, climatic, or other conditions that shall in the judgment of the Secretary of War render a change of said location necessary: Provided further, That there shall be paid to the widow of any officer or enlisted man who shall die as the result of an aviation accident not the result of his own misconduct, or to any other person designated by him in writing, an amount equal to one year's pay at the rate to which such officer or enlisted man was entitled at the time of the accident resulting in his death, but any payment made in accordance with the terms of this proviso on account of the death of any officer or enlisted man shall be in lieu of and a bar to any payment under the Acts of Congress approved May 11, 1908, and March 3, 1909 (35th Statutes, pages 108 and 755), on account of the death of said officer or enlisted man: Provided further, That the Aviation Corps be, and it is hereby, charged with the duty of operating all military air craft, including balloons and aeroplanes, and all appliances pertaining thereto, including signaling apparatus of any kind when installed on said craft; also with the duty of training officers and enlisted men in matters pertaining to military aviation: Provided further, That such property, records, books, and papers, now in the custody of the Signal Corps, or of the chief thereof, as pertain to the duties hereby imposed upon the Aviation Corps.

Sec. 2, That the Quartermaster Corps be, and it is hereby, charged with the duty of procuring and distributing the material and supplies of every description that are to be used by the Aviation Corps in the discharge of the duties imposed upon it by this act.

Sec. 3, That the Aviation Corps shall be subject to the supervision of the Chief of Staff equally with other branches of the line of the Army.

Sec. 4, That all laws and parts of laws, so far as they are inconsistent with the terms of this act, be, and they are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 5, That this act shall take effect on June 30, 1913.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 11, 1913.

Misses Pauline and Cecile Williams entertained at cards at their home, Swimming Point, Monday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Harold V. McKittick and Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Barlow. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Armstead, Mr. and Mrs. William Broderick, Lieut. and Mrs. Logan Cresap, Mrs. Strine, Mrs. John Bourne, Misses Nash, Silvester, Geddon, Armstead, Pritchett, Cobb, Groves, Hunter, Murdaugh, Lindsay, Ehrenfeld, of Pennsylvania; Anna Parker, of New York; Messrs. Williams, Kent, Silvester, Neely, Gresham, Dixon, Hollowell, Curtis, Groves, Coburn, Carney, Hume, Hines and Old.

Among the naval people enjoying the sacred concert at the Country Club Sunday were Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Mrs. Chauncey Shackford, Mr. and Mrs. Tench Tilghman, Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Garcelon, Misses Katherine Quinby and Katherine Robinson, Commander Latimer, who is leaving this week for Cuba, was host at a farewell dinner. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Sudwell Baldwin, Miss Elizabeth Payne, Miss Virginia Garrison, Miss Nancy Reid and the officers of his ship.

Miss Winifred Rogers was guest of honor at a charming dinner given at the Country Club Saturday by Messrs. Frank Lewis, Kenneth Kerr and Kellogg. Other guests were Miss Bessie Kelly and Miss Mary Brooke. Friday evening an informal dinner and dance were given on the New Hampshire for Lieut. and Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward, Paymr. and Mrs. Gunnell, Ensign and Mrs. Ford, Lieut. and Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Booth and the wardroom officers. Paymaster Hitt was host at dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Tench Tilghman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stansbury, Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Taylor.

Among the dancers at the last pre-Lent Norfolk senior german, at the Ghent Club, Tuesday evening, were Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Garcelon, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter N. Vernon, Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward, Lieut. and Mrs. George C. Pegram, Capt. and Mrs. Harry N. Coates, U.S.A.T.; Misses Bessie Kelly, Winifred Rogers, Katherine Quinby, Julia Downer, Mary Atwater, Stiles, Lieutenants Sterling, Stiles, Armstrong, Davidson, Lee, Abbott, Ensign De Treville and Surgeon Ricks.

Mrs. Richard D. Cooke entertained at cards at her home in Ghent Tuesday for Mrs. Harry N. Coates. There were five bridge tables. Tea was served. Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, president of the Virginia Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society, announces that the receipts from the card party given in the sail loft in December amounted to \$245.

Miss Mary Atwater, recent guest of her uncle and aunt, Admiral and Mrs. Doyle, is now the guest of Miss Powell Byrd at her home, Gloucester county, Va.

The last dance of the Norfolk Assembly before Lent was given at Ghent Club Monday evening. The naval guests were Admiral and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Mrs. Rufus Parks, Lieutenant Bagby, Miss Bessie Kelly, Miss Winifred Rogers, Miss Mary Atwater, Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Brumby, Capt. and Mrs. Harry N. Coates,

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 13, 1913.

As the result of having failed to secure satisfactory marks in the recent semi-annual examinations at the Naval Academy, the resignations of thirty-nine midshipmen were requested. Thirty-four belong to the Fourth Class, three to the Third Class and two of the First Class. Those who resigned are:

First Class—Charles C. Julian, N.C.; Gustavus G. Reiniger, Ia.

Third Class—Daniel S. Appleton, Ga.; Louis M. Bourne, jr., N.C.; William H. Myers, Pa.

Fourth Class—Horatio O. Baker, Vt.; Thomas L. Chalmers, N.H.; Thomas R. Cooley, jr., Cal.; John B. Dunbar, Tex.; Donald B. Fitch, La.; Henry W. Fox, Ind.; Robert G. Gumbrell, Md.; Robert N. Getty, jr., at large; Vernon F. Grant, Miss.; Thomas W. Harrison, Va.; Harry C. Hebenstreit, Ill.; Chester M. Holton, Ohio; Albert L. Hutson, La.; Edward H. Jones, Pa.; Horace E. Jones, Ind.; Robert E. Keating, Ill.; John H. Keefe, Me.; Lawrence E. Kelly, Pa.; Edward A. Kimball, N.M.; Warren V. Lamb, W. Va.; William C. Luth, N.Y.; Thomas R. Parkhurst, Mo.; William K. Phillips, Ga.; William P. Quinby, N.Y.; Ford O. Rogers, Tex.; Augustus Scout, Del.; Richard D. Shelby, Miss.; Francis A. Smith, Neb.; Ralph J. Sunderhauf, N.D.; Emile Topp, N.Y.; William C. Vyse, Pa.; William L. Welch, Ind.; Carlisle B. Wilson, N.C.; Montgomery Woods, N.D.

The Second Class was the only one that escaped plucking in the semi-annual examination. It did not have a single man to bilge from it, of its 165 members. This is an unusual case, and reflects creditably upon the conduct, efficiency and scholarship of the juniors of the Naval Academy.

Candidates for admission to the Naval Academy who are designated to take the February examination will be examined Feb. 18 to 21, at Washington and various points throughout the country. All the papers are then returned to the Naval Academy. Those who pass their mental examinations successfully will immediately take their physical examination, and those who pass this also will enter the Academy in June.

Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, pastor of Brown Memorial Church, Baltimore, preached at the Naval Academy chapel on Sunday and addressed the Christian Association in the evening. At five p.m. there was the third public organ recital of the season at the chapel and many citizens of Annapolis availed themselves of the opportunity to hear the fine music. The organist was J. Norris Hering; violinist, Orlando Aprea, Charmed with the vocal recital of "In a Persian Garden," given on Thursday night at the Governor's Mansion, Professor Zimmerman, director of the Naval Academy band, who was in the audience, secured the music for the band, and it was played at a morning concert, to the pleasure and delight of the hearers.

Surg. and Mrs. M. S. Guest, U.S.N., retired, and children left Wordour, their home near Annapolis, on Saturday for Asheville, N.C., and will later go to Florida. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N., left Annapolis on Friday for a visit to his home in Texas. The first of a series of ten skating parties was held at the Naval Academy on Thursday of last week. The proceeds of the course will go to the Navy Relief Fund. Mrs. Caspar Schenck, widow of Pay Director Schenck, U.S.N., has been a patient in the Emergency Hospital here, where she was the subject of an operation on Tuesday of last week. Just prior to Lent several dinner parties, card parties, teas, etc., were given. Among the prettiest card parties was that at which Mrs. Walter S. Harshman was hostess, at her home, 22 State Circle, on Tuesday afternoon. Auction was the game and the prizes were souvenirs which Mrs. Harshman secured while abroad last year. The place-cards were scenes in Holland, and the Dutch idea was carried out in all the appointments. Supper was served after the game. Ensign and Mrs. Philip F. Hamsch, U.S.N., retired are visiting the family of Mr. J. Edward Feldmeyer.

Rear Admiral John R. Edwards, U.S.N., on duty at the Navy Department, on Monday delivered a lecture before the student officers at the Marine Engineering School at the Naval Academy.

The second of a series of ten skating parties, given for the benefit of the Navy Relief Association, was held in the armory at the Naval Academy on Monday afternoon, Feb. 10, from five until seven. The midshipmen were permitted to skate from five until 6:30. The meeting was largely attended by the midshipmen, officers and their wives, and other people attached to the Academy, and was a great success. A third meeting will be held this Thursday night, Feb. 13.

Miss Marie Blandin, daughter of the late Lieut. J. J. Blandin, U.S.N., who has been visiting in Wheeling, W. Va., was taken suddenly ill there with appendicitis, and was removed to a hospital in that city, where she underwent an operation. She is reported as doing very well.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Slayton, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, Nancy Alton, on Feb. 10.

Mr. H. C. Washburn, instructor at the Naval Academy, has been appointed to catalog the list of flags, colors and standards, recently repaired at the Naval Academy, under an act of Congress, which work is now coming to an end. The flags are 175 in number. Eight of them have no certain history and Mr. Washburn is asking anyone who has definite data in regard to them to assist him in the work of cataloging these valuable trophies.

A contract was given out on Feb. 10 to the E. M. Andrews Company, of Baltimore, to build an armory at Annapolis for Co. M, 1st Regiment, Maryland National Guard. It will cost \$43,700 and is erected by the state.

Pvt. William Snyder, U.S.M.C., shot and killed himself on Saturday night in Annapolis. He had just paid a visit to his wife and child from whom he was separated. His body was transferred to the marine quarters authorities, who sent the remains to Private Snyder's former home, Dayton, Ohio.

The Naval Academy basketballers maintained their standing among the top notchers this season by winning from Swarthmore here Saturday afternoon by 31 to 12. The first period was well advanced before the midshipmen shook off their opponents and forged safely to the front, but the visitors were dangerous thereafter only for a short time in the second half, when McKissack scored three goals at intervals of about thirty seconds. The same player made one of the longest successful shots for the basket just as the second half opened. Smith and Wild were the stars for the Navy team, and McKee, while somewhat off in his shooting from the court, was particularly accurate in throwing from the foul line. The splendid team work of the midshipmen in passing the ball while on a dead run was one of the special features of the game. Swarthmore relied too greatly upon long shots, but in other particulars gave the midshipmen a good game, the score being the smallest the Navy team has made against an opponent this season. The teams: Naval

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is that this preparation contains a liquid of Dr. Forhan's own formula which exercises a wonderfully stimulating action on the gum tissues, bringing the gums promptly to a normal pink glow.

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Academy—McKee, Smith, McReavey, Hall, Wild; Swarthmore—MacKissack, Weaver, Lucas, McGovern, Twining. Substitutions: Swarthmore—Harry for Twining, Lutz for Lucas. Referee: Mr. Collifore, of Georgetown.

The fencers of the Naval Academy lost to the experienced fencers of the New York Fencing Club here Saturday afternoon, winning but two of the nine bouts. The general work of the Navy showed improvement, but they were decisively defeated. Results of bouts: Naval Academy, 2; New York Fencers' Club, 7. First round: Breed, N.Y., defeated Blandy, N.A., 5-2; de la Poer, N.Y., defeated Dunn, N.A., 5-4; Gray, N.A., defeated Riggs, N.Y., 5-3. Second round: Breed, N.Y., defeated Dunn, N.A., 5-3; de la Poer, N.Y., defeated Gray, N.A., 5-3; Blandy, N.A., defeated Riggs, N.Y., 5-4. Third round: Breed, N.Y., defeated Lingo, N.A., 5-1; de la Poer, N.Y., defeated Blandy, N.A., 5-4; Riggs, N.Y., defeated Glennon, N.A., 5-1. Master of ceremonies, Lieut. M. E. Oakley, U.S.N.; judges, Instr. T. W. Johnson, Naval Academy, and Mr. O'Connor, New York Fencers' Club.

The midshipmen won the gymnastic meet with the Columbia University on Saturday by a score of 42 to 12 points. The visitors did their best work on the parallel bar and on the side horse. The midshipmen eclipsed Columbia on the flying rings, taking all three places. Columbia made no entries for the tumbling events, so the Navy scored a clean nine points. Events and winners of first were: Horizontal bars, Hatch, N.A.; parallel bars, Bhaskampkar, C.; flying rings, Harrill, N.A.; side horse, Smith, C.; Indian clubs, Cooper, N.A.; tumbling, by default to N.A. Other events and winners were: 220-yard dash, Cutts, Washington, 25 2-5 sec.; 220-yard swim, Low, Naval Academy, 56 3-5 sec.; 60-yard back stroke, Rutherford, Washington, 25 sec.; 160-yard relay, by Washington—swimmers, Cutts, Ansley, Bannan and Rutherford, time, 1 min. 27 3-5 sec.

Frank Breckenridge, former coach of Amherst College, arrived here last week and began work with the Naval Academy baseball squad. Forty candidates for the team appeared on the field. Pitching and catching engaged the attention of the players.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1913.

It has now been arranged to have roller skating in the gymnasium two evenings in the week and the music will be supplied by the band and the orchestra, alternately. The snow is now deep enough to make good sleighing and coasting and the first hockey game of the season took place last Saturday. The river is blocked with ice, so that the boats have at last stopped running.

Col. and Mrs. Stuart were dinner hosts on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett, Lieut. and Mrs. Avery, Lieut. and Mrs. Westover, Lieut. and Mrs. Larned, Lieutenants Rice and Patten. Miss Mildred Greble, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery, has been much entertained during her visit and a sleigh ride, followed by an informal house dance, was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery in her honor on Wednesday. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs, Lieut. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Dorothy Doe, Miss Eleanor Vidmer, Lieutenants Hobson, Winfree, Armstrong, Godfrey and Curry. Mrs. Christy, of Pittsburgh, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bell and on Friday they entertained at dinner for her at the club; others present were Major and Mrs. Murray, Lieut. and Mrs. Oldfield and Lieutenant Hobson. Col. and Mrs. Holt gave a dinner on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman, Lieut. and Mrs. Drew, Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness, Professor Root and Lieutenant Armstrong, Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney entertained at dinner for Miss Mildred Greble on Friday, at the club. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Lieut. and Mrs. McGee and Lieutenant Curry. Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton's guests at dinner on Friday were Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Lieut. and Mrs. Newman, Lieut. and Mrs. Carter, Lieutenants Downing and Winfree. Lieutenant Curry gave a dinner at the club on Thursday for Miss Greble, Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery, Lieut. and Mrs. Newman.

Mrs. Hughes entertained at luncheon on Wednesday for Lieutenant Hughes's mother, who is their guest. Other guests were Mesdames Townsley, Fieberger, Gordon, Tschappat, Pendleton, Wildrick, Cunningham and Malven. Major and Mrs. Ryan entertained at dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Miss Tackett and Captain Lindsey. Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan's guests at dinner Thursday were Lieut. and Mrs. Avery, Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson. Captain Cowles entertained at dinner at the club on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. Eckels and Mrs. H. E. Mitchell.

Col. and Mrs. Wilcox spent the week-end in New York, guests of Colonel Simpson, at Governors Island. Col. and Mrs. Robinson's guest for a few days last week was Miss Katherine Tillman, of Washington. Mrs. Henderson entertained on Wednesday with a cadet tea for her house guest, Miss Elliott. Miss Mary McKay, of New York, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan for the cadet hop and over Sunday. Mrs. Vidmer asked some friends to tea at the club on Tuesday afternoon. Among her guests were Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. Kiehl, Miss Vidmer and Captain Lindsey.

The annual dinner of the West Point Army Mess that was postponed on account of the Manchurian emigration is now scheduled to take place on March 14. At the officers' hop on Friday Major and Mrs. Murray received; Mrs. Keefe received with Cadet A. B. Johnson at the cadet hop on Saturday. Mrs. Caffery gave a little tea on Saturday, after the basketball game, for Miss Dorothy Doe, of Asheville, N.C.,

who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Osborne. Prof. R. K. Root, of Princeton University, gave a lecture on "Miltou" to the cadets and residents of the post on Saturday morning in Memorial Hall. Miss Elliott, of Chicago; Miss Loop and Mrs. G. Manning Egan, of Chattanooga, Tenn., were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson the past week. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson entertained at dinner for their guests and Lieutenants Alexander, Perego and Morrison. Miss Kehoe, of Georgia, arrived on Tuesday and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan.

Mrs. Caffery was hostess of the Reading Club at its last meeting and the subject of her paper was "The City of New York." Mrs. Hughes gave the current events of the week. The Misses Margaret and Katherine Treat were guests of Col. and Mrs. Sladen for the cadet hop and over Sunday. Mrs. Vidmer spent the week-end in New York. A recent visitor at the post was Mr. F. M. G. Griffin, lieutenant in the Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, Indian army. Mrs. Burr, mother of Cadets J. G. and W. E. Burr, is the guest of Mrs. Reilly and Captain Lindsey. Miss Rosalyn Wilson was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Newman for the week-end. Miss Marian Townsley has recovered from her recent illness and is able to be out again. Miss Hiltgartner, of Austin, Texas, niece of Mrs. Lewis M. Morey, was up for the cadet hop on Saturday, as was also Miss Leadbetter, of Portland, Ore.

Major Cress is visiting his son, Cadet Cress, before sailing for the Philippines. Mr. Bandholtz is visiting his nephew, Cadet Bandholtz, and Mr. S. Cramer, of Charlotte, N.C., spent the week-end at the post, to pay a visit to his son, Cadet Stewart Cramer. Cadet George E. Lovell has been appointed cadet aid to Major Gen. W. W. Waterspoon in the inaugural parade at Washington. Mrs. Townsley and Mrs. Keefe were the hostesses of the Monday Card Club.

Ash Wednesday services were held at the cadet chapel in the afternoon by the Rev. Thomas Worrall, of New York, former chaplain of Bellevue Hospital, who was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger. Mr. Worrall returned on Sunday to conduct the morning services and was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Sladen. The ninth in the series of public organ recitals was given at the chapel on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Frederick, the organist, was assisted by Mr. Arthur Leroy Tebbas, baritone, in a carefully chosen program of seven numbers. The Altar Guild held a meeting at Mrs. Townsley's on Saturday morning, all the ladies of the post who are interested in the work of the Guild being invited. Mrs. Lang, who is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Harmon, at Fort Adams, Newport, was the guest of honor at a recent dinner given by Mrs. Allen D. Raymond. Mrs. Henderson entertained with a cadet dinner on Saturday. Miss Katherine Dickman and Miss Talam were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Dickman for the week-end.

The cadet basketball team defeated Fordham on Saturday by the largest score they have yet made, 43 to 19. This makes the eighth game the cadets have won, without losing any. The Crescent Athletic Club beat an Army plebe team during the holidays, when all but two of the Army regulars were on Christmas leave. The Army had an easy time of it throughout and in the last half used three substitutes. The first half ended with the score 22 to 6, in favor of West Point. Van Vleet and Roberts were the stars on the Army team, and their fine floor work and accurate shooting of field goals netted twenty points. O'Hara and Flannagan did good work for the visitors, but excellent guarding by Boyce and Sutton, of the cadets, kept the visitors at a safe distance and nearly all their baskets were caged from a long way off. The lineup:

Army.	Position.	Fordham.
McTaggart	R.F.	Barrett
Van Vleet	L.F.	O'Hara
Roberts	C.	Hinchcliff
Johnson	R.G.	Flanagan
Sutton	L.G.	Brady

Goals from field—McTaggart, 2; Van Vleet, 5; Roberts, 5; Sutton, 3; Johnson, 1; Walcott, 1; Hoels, 1; O'Hara, 1; Flannagan, 4; Barrett, 1. Goals from fouls—Sutton, 7; O'Hara, 3. Substitutes—Waldron for McTaggart, Hobbs for Boyce, Altman for Roberts. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Referee—Mr. Melvin, of Haverstraw.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 6, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward P. Nones and Capt. and Mrs. Brown were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. William R. Sample on Jan. 30. Capt. and Mrs. Brown have recently arrived from the Philippines. Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. T. Lull, at Fort Scott, entertained at dinner on Jan. 31 for Col. and Mrs. J. P. Wissner, Major and Mrs. William C. Davis and Capt. and Mrs. Edward P. Nones. Another dinner the same evening was that given by Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Richardson for Capt. and Mrs. Sheen, Major and Mrs. Sample and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Michaels, of Chicago. Mrs. Higgins, of Chicago, and Miss Mitchell were guests of honor at a delightful party, given by Mrs. Mitchell on Saturday. The following were the invited guests: Mesdames Hines, Hunt, J. A. Higgins, Halstead, Bash, Pierce, Agnew, Gimperling, Arrasmith, Frick, Hampton, Lull, Simonds, Bennett, Roger Brooke, Rees, Gray, Thomas, Waldron, Sheep, Hammond, Ryther, Browne, McAndrew, Hatch, Nurse, and Miss Drew. Miss Nurse and Miss Aiken assisted the hostess, and Mesdames Lull, Bennett, Waldron and Miss Drew won, as prizes, sets of bat-pins. Mrs. Higgins has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Mitchell, for some time, but leaves soon for Southern California.

On Saturday morning there was a big review at Fort Scott for the tourists who came on the Cleveland, just in from her "round the world" tour. All the Coast Artillery troops in the district took part in the parade, which was received by Colonel Wissner, with Major John P. Haines as regimental commander.

Little Elizabeth Nones, daughter of Capt. E. P. Nones, entertained many of her young friends with a birthday party at Fort Riley on Feb. 1. Saturday Mrs. Bixler and Mr. Hyde gave a dinner to the members of the Igorote Village of the Bohemian Club and their wives, guests from the Presidio being Col. and Mrs. Wissner, Major and Mrs. J. L. Knowlton, Major and Mrs. K. J. Hampton, Capt. and Mrs. Louis Chappelear and Major and Mrs. Robert M. Thornburgh.

Major R. M. Thornburgh, M.C., in charge of the surgical service at the Letterman General Hospital, left Saturday on a two months' leave, at expiration of which he will take station at Manila. He will spend his leave in New York, Washington and at other Eastern points. Major Raymond E. Metcalfe, M.C., will have temporary charge of surgical service at the Letterman Hospital. The permanent successor to Major Thornburgh has not yet been appointed. Leave of one month, from Feb. 5, has been granted Capt. William D. Chitty, 4th Cav. Capt. and Mrs. Chitty and Miss Burlinson, Mrs. Chitty's sister, have been for some time at a hotel in the city. Mrs. Richardson, of Springfield, Mass., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Richardson, at Fort Riley.

Major and Mrs. Guyer gave a tea Sunday for their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Allen and Miss Allen, of Tacoma. Major and Mrs. W. C. Davis were the complimentary guests at a dinner Sunday evening, given by Capt. and Mrs. Monroe, at Fort Scott; other guests were Col. and Mrs. Wissner and Capt. and Miss Tobin. Mrs. E. P. Nones was hostess at bridge, in honor of Mrs. Davis, Monday afternoon, other guests being Mesdames Gardener, Patten, Wissner, Hampton, Lull, Rees, Roger Brooke, Morris, Geary, Monroe, Bonnycastle, Ryther, Richardson, Sheen, Collins and Waldron, and Miss Mitchell. Embroidered Chinese table mats were won by Mesdames Davis, Hampton, Bonnycastle, Ryther, and Miss Mitchell. The Army Girls' Bridge Club met on Feb. 3 with Miss Olive Gray who won the prize. The members present were the Misses Olive and Alice Gray, Sarita and Marguerite Van Vleet, Dorothy and Helen Rees, Bevans, Brooks, Grierson, Knight and Keleher. Major Alonzo Gray I.G.D., has been in the Letterman General Hospital for over a week, recovering from an operation for appendicitis. Lieut. and Mrs. Max Murray gave a dinner on Feb. 3 for Capt. and Mrs. Monroe, Capt. and Mrs. Lull, Lieut. and Mrs. Bodine and Lieutenant Davis. Major and Mrs. William C. Bennett entertained most enjoyably at a large reception Monday night, in honor of Mrs. Patten, of Detroit, Mrs. Gardener's mother, and Miss Crimmins, of New York, who is visiting her brother and sister-in-law. Mrs. Gardener poured coffee, Mrs. Kennedy served ice and Mrs. White assisted in the dining room, which was

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most beautifully decorated with scarlet roses. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson entertained with a dinner for fourteen Monday evening at their home in the city. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. T. H. Rees and Major Sherwood A. Cheney. After dinner dancing was enjoyed till a late hour.

Mrs. J. L. Knowlton has had an attack of grippe for over a week. Dr. Sharpe is home from Honolulu, having made the round trip with the transport which sailed last month. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Palmer are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Weeks, awaiting the sailing of the February transport. Mr. Palmer will join the 15th Infantry in China. Capt. and Mrs. Wood and Miss Marjorie Wood, have been for a month at a hotel in the city. They sail on the February transport for Manila, to join the 24th Infantry. Mrs. Hines, wife of Lieutenant Hines, C.A.C., is home from the Letterman General Hospital with her ten-day-old daughter.

Colonel Taylor, of the Cavalry, and his three daughters have taken the quarters next to Col. Walter L. Finley, 1st Cav. Mrs. Keyes is visiting her parents, Major and Mrs. William W. Forsythe. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Murphy entertained at dinner Monday evening for Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, Gen. and Mrs. Macomb, Col. and Mrs. Finley and Col. and Mrs. Wissner. Gen. and Mrs. Macomb are guests of Gen. and Mrs. Murray till the sailing of the transport.

Capt. John E. Morris, Q.M. Corps, was married Monday, Feb. 3, 1913, to Mrs. Brooke, of New York. Mrs. Waldron was hostess at a delightful bridge party Tuesday for Mesdames Gardener, Wissner, Rees, Davis, Johnson, Monroe, Nones, Robinson, Van Vleet, Brewer, Mitchell, Higgins, Bodine, Murray, Lull, Roger Brooke, Geary, Hampton, Bennett, Kennedy, Bonnycastle, Ryther, Von Schrader, Patten, and Misses Mitchell, Murray and Rees. Miss Tobin poured tea.

There was a parade, Tuesday afternoon, of the combined 6th and 16th Regiments of Infantry, for the Massachusetts committee, which came to select the site for their state exposition building.

The Fort Scott Bridge Club met with Mrs. Lull Tuesday evening. Those playing were Capt. and Mrs. Louis Chappelear, Capt. and Mrs. Waldron, Miss Roland, Col. and Mrs. Wissner, Mrs. Monroe, Major and Mrs. Davis, Captain Fulton, Dr. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Geary, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Lull. Prizes were won by Mrs. Wissner, Mrs. Monroe, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Waldron. Capt. George L. Wertenbaker, C.A.C., is ill in his quarters at Fort Scott.

Sub-caliber practice has begun at Fort Scott, in anticipation of the big gun work that begins this year in April.

Col. and Mrs. Rees were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hinds Wednesday. Among other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dillingham, who are here for the polo tournament. Mr. Dillingham, the captain of the Hawaiian team, has brought over his string of polo ponies, and will play at Coronado and San Mateo. Major and Mrs. Davis have been much entertained, preceding their departure on Feb. 6 for their new station, Fort Rosecrans, San Diego. Major and Mrs. J. C. Johnson gave a dinner for them Wednesday, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Waldron and Capt. and Mrs. Lull.

The 16th Infantry Ladies' Garrison Club met with Mrs. White Wednesday. The ladies played cards or sewed at hand-work preceding the delicious buffet luncheon, at which Mrs. Gardener poured coffee and Mrs. C. R. W. Morrison served salad for about twenty guests. Wednesday morning found the usual crowd of Army people down at the transport dock to see their friends off for Honolulu and the Philippines.

The ladies of the 16th Infantry Branch of the Army Relief Society are planning a bal poudré, to take place about Feb. 27 in the hoproom of the Presidio. The decorations will represent a Japanese garden. During the evening about six tableaux vivants will be shown in a large gilt frame.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Feb. 10, 1913.

Those who attended the President and Mrs. Taft's reception to the Army and Navy at the White House Tuesday were Colonel Allen and Miss Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Cowin, Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Miss Mullen, Lieut. and Mrs. Mather, Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam, Dr. Carr and Lieutenants Thompson, Lindt, Edwards, Jenkins and Skene. The Stewart took the party to Washington and back. Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam entertained with an informal dancing party at their quarters. Mrs. Cowin was hostess at a charming dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Matson, Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Lieut. and Mrs. Mather. Sunday at four Mrs. Cowin gave a most attractive tea to the young ladies and bachelors of the post. The decorations were in red. Mrs. Shippam poured tea. After the tea three of the bachelors sent for their mandolins. Mrs. Cowin also accompanied the songs with her violin, and those remaining enjoyed a musical treat.

Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard dined with Col. and Mrs. Allen. Monday Mrs. Allen was hostess at a beautifully appointed dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Capt. and Mrs. Matson, Lieut. and Mrs. Mather, Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam. The table decorations were in rose and the drawing room in red carnations. Mrs. Allen and Lieut. Terry Allen dined with Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard on Monday. Lieutenant Jenkins is away on a short leave.

Services are being held in the chapel at seven-thirty every evening during Lent.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Winthrop, Mass., Feb. 11, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. Slaker, of Fort Banks, entertained at dinner Tuesday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Mrs. Pope, Capt. and Mrs. Watson and Lieutenant Perley. Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig gave a dinner Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Delano and Mr. and Mrs. Ross, of Winthrop, and Lieutenant Dennis. Capt. and Mrs. Frohwitter's guests at dinner Tuesday were Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, of Boston, and Miss Heim, their house guest. The band played for dancing in the gymnasium from nine till eleven for all the dinner guests and the rest of the garrison. After the dancing Capt. and Mrs. Watson were hosts at a delightful buffet supper, at their quarters, for Col. and Mrs. Slaker, Major and Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Kelton, Capt. and Mrs. Hawes, Mrs. Pope, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig, Mr. and Mrs. Delano, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Frohwitter, Miss Risteen, Miss Heim, Lieutenants Dennis and Perley.

Major and Mrs. Patterson entertained at dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Mrs. Pope, Capt. and Mrs. Frohwitter, Miss Heim, Capt. and Mrs. Hawes and Miss Risteen, of Boston. Mrs. Frohwitter and her cousin, Miss Heim, left for New York Saturday. Lieutenant Perley spent the week-end at New Bedford. Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel, of Fort Andrews, entertained at bridge Tuesday evening in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Bender; those playing were Major and Mrs. Callan, Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley, Lieut. and Mrs. Bender. Mrs. Callan won the prize, pretty candle shades; Captain Wheatley won a picture.

Monday and Tuesday evening all the garrison attended

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the movies. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, of Winthrop, spent a few days this week with Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley. Miss Paul, of Winthrop, spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley. Tuesday evening Mrs. Wheatley entertained informally at bridge for Mrs. Bender; others playing were Mrs. Callan, Mrs. Ekwurzel and Mrs. Wheatley. Mrs. Callan won the prize a year's subscription to Goodhousekeeping.

The officers and ladies of Fort Andrews gave a beautiful dance Friday evening for the district; attending from Fort Banks were Major and Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Hawes, Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig, Miss Risteen, Mrs. Frohwitter, Miss Heim and Lieutenant Dennis; from Fort Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Stockton, Lieut. and Mrs. Watts, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Lieutenant Stark and Gatchell; from Fort Warren, Captain Greig and Lieutenant Steere.

Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Sharpe, of New York, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Walke, of Fort Strong. Mr. Walter Sharpe, of Boston, spent Wednesday with Col. and Mrs. Walke.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, Feb. 6, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. Edmund M. Blake entertained Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock with a reception in honor of Gen. and Mrs. R. K. Evans. About seventy-five guests enjoyed the informal hospitality. Assisting in receiving were Hon. Edward F. Harris and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Moritz O. Kopperl and Dr. and Mrs. James Edwin Thompson and Misses Olivia and Ayliffe Blake. Lieut. Kenneth B. Harmon, C.A.C., has returned from Augusta, Ga., where he passed examinations in the Ordnance Department. Lieut. Norton M. Beardslee, of Fort Pickens, Fla., arrived in the city yesterday for a visit of several days as the guest of Lieutenant Kingman, of Fort Crockett, and he is being royally entertained by friends.

Fort Crockett, U.S.A., was the scene of a pretty hospitality Thursday evening when Lieut. and Mrs. Horace Spurgin entertained in honor of Mrs. William Spurgin, of Washington, D.C., widow of General Spurgin, U.S.A. Five tables were arranged for auction bridge and five hundred in the drawing room and dining room which were prettily decorated with flowers and ferns. The table prizes were beautiful; Captain Coward received a brass ash tray; Mrs. Coward a gold hatpin set in pearls; Miss Olivia Blake, a silver picture frame; Mrs. Kenneth B. Harmon, a hand-painted cake plate; Lieutenant O'Rear, a brass ash tray. A dainty two-course luncheon was served. Present: Col. and Mrs. E. M. Blake, Misses Olivia and Ayliffe Blake, Capt. and Mrs. William E. Murray, Capt. and Mrs. Jacob Coward, Lieut. and Mrs. Wyatt O. Selkirk and their guest, Miss Jean Prouty, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Rear and their mother, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Kenneth B. Harmon, Miss Emily Dorsey, Mr. Charles E. Witherspoon, Rev. Haywood L. Winter and Lieut. Carey Wilson.

Master Lucian Minor Wilkens, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilkens, jr., has sent greetings to his little cousins, Misses Anne and Dorothy Minor, of Providence, R.I., daughters of Lieut. and Mrs. Lucian Minor. Mrs. Marvin L. Graves and Miss Laura Lee Graves left Saturday for New Orleans, to meet Mrs. Graves's brother, Lieut. Dan T. Ghent, of the U.S.S. Nashville. They were met in Houston by Mrs. H. C. Ghent and Mrs. W. S. Shipp, of Belton, and are enjoying a family reunion in the Crescent City.

Misses Olivia Blake, Miss Shelby Blackburn-Potter, Nina Pabst, Margaret Robertson, formed a congenial party at the Frank Dudley Stock Company matinee Tuesday, at the Grand Opera House.

The revenue cutter Windom acted as escort to His Majesty Rex, King of the Mardi Gras Carnival in New Orleans, and entertained 275 guests aboard ship. Captain Patterson was accompanied by Mrs. Patterson. Among the guests aboard was Mrs. G. M. Corput and Miss Vivian Corput.

PUGET SOUND ARTILLERY DISTRICT.

Port Townsend, Wash., Feb. 5, 1913.

The last of the series of dances was given at Fort Worden Saturday evening, by the officers and ladies, complimentary to Dr. Edward Ruby Castlen and Mrs. Castlen. This was the most brilliant of all the social functions of the season. The guests were received by Dr. and Mrs. Castlen. Among the guests were Major and Mrs. Vestal, Major and Mrs. Bartlett, Capt. and Mrs. Kimmel, Capt. and Mrs. Storek, Miss Kimmel, Miss Polly Bailey, Miss Pratt, of Seattle; Miss Tobin, of Fort Flager; Captains Covington, Woods, Carpenter, Lieutenants Moore, Heth, Cecil, Sessions, McNeil, Thiel, Austin and Wallis, of Fort Flager; Senior Captain Dunwoody, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Dunwoody, Lieutenant Lawton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lawton, Captain Hamlet, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Hamlet, Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Hopkins, Mrs. Klein, Miss Downs, Miss Griffiths and Mr. Harvey Tibbals, from Port Townsend.

Miss Carolyn Pratt, of Seattle, was house guest of Col. and Mrs. Bailey for the week-end. The Benedict Club of Port Townsend gave a Valentine dance Monday evening. Being the last of the season it was very largely attended. Present from the nearby forts were Capt. and Mrs. Herring, Capt. and Mrs. Storek, Dr. and Mrs. Castlen, Captains Covington and Carpenter, Lieutenants Moore and Thiel, from Fort Worden; Miss Tobin and Lieutenant Wallis, from Fort Flager.

Col. and Mrs. Bailey entertained at dinner, before the hop, Saturday for Miss Pratt, of Seattle; Miss Polly Bailey, Lieutenants McNeil and Sessions. Major and Mrs. Vestal have as house guest this week Mrs. Jordan, of Seattle. Captain Chiswell, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Chiswell left Friday morning for their new station in Seattle.

Captain Hamlet, U.S.R.C.S., left Monday for his new station at Mare Island Navy Yard, where he will be on duty for some time, inspecting the construction of a new launch for the Revenue Cutter Service, for use on Puget Sound. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hamlet and his little daughter, Jean. The many friends of Colonel Bailey are happy to hear of his convalescing from a severe attack of the grippe. Lieut. and Mrs. Lawton entertained informally at dinner Monday, before the Benedict dance. Lieutenant McNeil spent a few days of this week visiting in Seattle.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BENNETT.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 11, 1913, a son to the wife of Capt. William E. Bennett, jr., 5th U.S. Inf.

CARTER.—Born on Feb. 5, 1913, at Memphis, Tenn., to the wife of Lieut. G. O. Carter, U.S. Navy, a daughter, Suzanne.

GOODRICH.—Born at Fort Seward, Alaska, Jan. 9, 1913, a son to the wife of Capt. George E. Goodrich, 30th U.S. Inf.

HARWOOD.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 31, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Franklin B. Harwood, a son, Wilson Franklin; grandson of the late Major George S. Wilson, U.S.A., and of the late Lieut. Col. Franklin Harwood, U.S.A.

MacKAY.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 3, 1913, a daughter to the wife of Pay Clerk James MacKay, Q.M. Corps, and Mrs. MacKay.

MILNER.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Fred W. Milner, at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 1, 1913, a daughter, Helen Louise.

ROBINSON.—Born Feb. 9, 1913, at Annapolis, Md., to Lieut. F. M. Robinson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Robinson, a son, William August.

ROWE.—Born at Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 6, 1913, a son to the wife of Lieut. John T. Rowe, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

SEACH.—Born at U.S. Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1913, to Carol M., wife of William Seach, gunner, U.S. Navy, a daughter, Iona Jessie. Mrs. Seach is the youngest daughter of John M. Dennis, M.D., president of Herbert Hall Hospital, Worcester, Mass.

SHEFFIELD.—Born at Vineville, Macon, Ga., Feb. 11, 1913, son, Fletcher Lamar, jr., to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sheffield, U.S. Navy.

SLAYTON.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 10, 1913, a daughter, Nancy Alton Slayton, to the wife of Lieut. C. C. Slayton, U.S.N.

STEELE.—Born at Fort Totten, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1913, to Capt. H. L. Steele, C.A.C., and Mrs. Steele, a daughter.

TAUSSIG.—Born at Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Taussig, U.S.N., a daughter, Emily Johnston Taussig.

WILMER.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 1, 1912, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. Frederick Wilmer, U.S.N.

MARRIED.

DE RICHELIEU.—WIFE.—At Baltimore, Md., Feb. 8, 1913, Miss Elinor Douglass Wise, daughter of the late Comdr. Frederick M. Wise, U.S.N., to Armand, Duc de Richelieu.

HOPWOOD.—HANSEN.—At San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 4, 1913, Capt. Lucius L. Hopwood, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Audentia Hansen.

ROBERTS.—ORR.—At the Homestead, Orr's Mills, N.Y., Miss Alice Elliot Orr to Mr. Ernest Marion Roberts, Amherst, 1910.

DIED.

ALLEN.—Died Feb. 5, 1913, at Florence, S.C., Mr. James Allen, father of Lieut. W. H. Allen, U.S. Navy, now commanding U.S.S. Ammen.

CAPRON.—Died at Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 7, 1913, Miss Mary Capron, daughter of the late Capt. Erastus Allyn Capron, 1st U.S. Art., and sister of the late Capt. Allyn Capron, 1st U.S. Art., and aunt of the late Capt. Allyn K. Capron, of Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

DANIEL.—Died Feb. 12, 1913, at the home of her son-in-law, Lieut. Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, N.G.N.Y., 35 Claremont avenue, New York, Mrs. Harriet Courtenay Daniel, in her eighty-first year. Interment, Wilmington, N.C.

ERDT.—Died at the residence of her daughter, at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 2, 1913, Susan Vincent Erdt, widow of Carl E. Erdt, of New York city and mother of the widow of Major Elton F. Wilcox, U.S. Army, and of Mr. Otto L. Erdt and Mr. Louis C. Erdt, of Los Angeles, Cal.

GIRARD.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 13, 1913, Mrs. Alfred C. Girard, wife of Brig. Gen. Alfred C. Girard, U.S.A.

JOHNSON.—Died at Portsmouth, N.H., Feb. 14, 1913, Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, U.S.N., retired.

JONES.—Died at her home, Douglaston, Long Island, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1913, Mrs. Thomas Catesby Jones, sister of Capt. A. Hasbrouck, Coast Art., U.S.A.

McCRYSTAL.—Died at New York city, Feb. 7, 1913, Major Edward T. McCrystal, formerly of the 69th N.G.N.Y.

MADDEN.—Died at Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 31, 1913, Jerome Madden, husband of Margaret Evelyn Madden, and father of Eva E. Gustavus Bedding and Capt. John F. Madden, U.S.A., and grandfather of John F. Madden, jr., a native of Cork, Ireland, aged 83 years, 10 months and 26 days.

MILLS.—Died at Austin, Texas, Feb. 11, 1913, Mr. William W. Mills, brother of Gen. Anson G. Mills, U.S.A., retired.

POOKE.—Died on Feb. 11, 1913, Ellen Frothingham, widow of Naval Constr. Samuel Hartt Pooke, U.S.N., aged 87 years and 8 months.

REAGLES.—Died at Schenectady, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1913, of pneumonia, Capt. James Reagles, U.S.A., retired.

RYAN.—Died at Vallejo, Cal., Jan. 28, 1913, Sergt. Major James Ryan, U.S.M.C., retired.

TOWER.—Died at Youngstown, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1913, Dan P. Tower, brother of Mrs. Elizabeth Tower Snow.

WHITMAN.—Died on Feb. 12, 1913, Col. Royal E. Whitman, U.S.V., captain, U.S.A., retired, in his eightieth year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1449 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C., on Friday, at 2 p.m. Portland papers please copy.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

REPRODUCTION OF MONITOR-MERRIMAC FIGHT.

The following is the program for the joint military display of the Second Battalion, Naval Militia, N.Y., and the 2d Battalion, 13th Regiment, Coast Art., N.Y., in the armory of the 13th in Brooklyn, N.Y., on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 25. Review of the joint battalions parading as a regiment under command of Comdr. Kingsley L. Martin, Second Battalion, Naval Militia; evening parade of both commands under command of Major Sydney Grant, 2d Battalion, 13th Regiment; Artillery practice with heavy ordnance; battleship drills with four miniature Dreadnoughts, each thirty feet long, giving exhibitions of maneuvering at night and in the day time, closing with a reproduction of the battle between the Merrimac and the Monitor in Hampton Roads in 1862. The reviewing officer of the evening will be Col. William Conant Church, editor of the Army and Navy Journal, and biographer of John Ericsson, inventor of the Monitor. Arrangements are being made to have the only survivor of the Monitor on the staff of the reviewing officer, together with several of the survivors of the Merrimac. The committee of arrangements say they have found that only one of those on the Monitor is still alive while five of the Merrimac survive.

A dinner in compliment to the reviewing officer and his staff will be given in the officers' mess of the 13th Regiment preceding the review. The officers of the New York Navy Yard, and officers of the Army stationed at the forts in and around New York have been invited to be present. Both battalions are working to make this the most elaborate and diversified military affair ever given in an armory in Greater New York. The total number of men in the review and parade will be about 800, made up of 400 from each battalion. The battle between the miniature iron clads, will be very realistic as each vessel will be made large enough to hold a number of men, who will fire guns from their respective vessels. In the Merrimac and Monitor battle there will be cannon which will be fired with about the time used in the original battle. Both will be propelled by man-power machinery hidden in the bowels of the craft and will move about the armory floor with true battle audacity, and maneuvering for position. Commander Martin himself has de-

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signed the machinery which will propel the four Dreadnoughts about the immense floor of the armory. These battleships will be equipped with turrets, cage masts, searchlights, signals and guns.

23D N.Y.—COL. FRANK H. NORTON.

The 23d N.Y., which assembled by battalion for the annual War Department and state inspection on the night of Feb. 4, 5 and 6, made a very satisfactory showing. The inspecting officers were Major James H. McRae, U.S.A., for the War Department, and Lieut. Col. W. Stotesbury, I.G., and Major W. J. Carlin, I.G., for the state. The different companies were put through a short drill by captains, lieutenants, sergeants and corporals.

Among the features of the inspection which received high commendation was the new arrangements for the care of Q.M. property and the manner of keeping accounts. The esprit de corps of the organization also received official praise. Generally speaking and looking to service conditions, it was about the best inspection the regiment has made. The methods of the inspecting officers, while thorough, were also popular. The regiment had 712 officers and men present, out of a total membership of 733. The absent numbered twenty-one. This is a loss in membership when compared to the inspection of 1912, when the figures were 760 present and twenty-five absent. The figures for the 1913 inspection are given below. Cos. C, H and M had each 100 per cent. of present:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field staff and band.....	25	0	25
Company A	66	3	69
" B	51	4	55
" C	78	0	78
" D	48	2	50
" E	36	1	37
" F	47	1	48
" G	95	5	100
" H	47	0	47
" I	64	3	67
" K	57	1	58
" L	38	1	39
" M	60	0	60
Totals	712	21	733

Much sympathy is expressed for Col. Allan L. Reagan, A.A.G., on duty in the office of the Adjutant General at Albany, over his removal from his duties there under the new law, after some fifteen years of service. A number of officers, it is understood, will appeal to the Governor on behalf of Colonel Reagan, to see if something cannot be done for the Colonel, who has an excellent record.

"Present and past members of Troop C, 1st Squadron Cavalry of Mass. V.M., gave a complimentary dinner at the Boston City Club Feb. 3 to their retiring commander, Capt. William L. Swan, who has completed his twenty-sixth year of continuous service," says the Boston Globe. "He was presented a gold ring, engraved on one side with the Massachusetts seal and on the other side with the crossed sabers of the Cavalry and a horse's head and two bars, signifying the rank of captain. The 100 members present showed in no uncertain way their admiration and respect for the retiring commander. A large picture of the Captain was presented to the troop."

A new register of officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia of Florida has been issued by Major Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, the Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, corrected to Jan. 20, 1913. The chiefs of staff corps and departments are: Col. Henry Bacon, Medical Corps; Col. H. M. de Montmolin, Q.M. Corps; Major R. P. Daniel, jr., J.A.G.; Major F. G. Yerkes, O.D.; Major L. H. Matlair, I.G.; Capt. J. H. Bland, naval secretary; Col. C. Gibbons, commands the 1st Infantry; Col. A. H. Blanding, 2d Infantry, and Comdr. George B. Graham, commands the Naval Militia.

First Lieut. Bertram R. Roomo has been elected captain of the 1st Troop, N.G.N.Y., to succeed Capt. William A. Bryn, resigned. Other officers elected were 2d Lieut. W. E. Kyle to first lieutenant, and Sergt. Russell B. Freeman to second lieutenant.

The 9th N.Y., Colonel Morris, will parade for divine service on Sunday night, Feb. 23, in the Metropolitan Temple, Fourteenth street, where the Rev. Dr. Hearn will preach the sermon. Lieut. D. H. Ray, of the 21st Company has resigned on account of business, and Lieut. W. Cole has been promoted captain of the 13th Company.

Major Gen. John P. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., will review the 47th N.Y. in its armory on Wednesday night, Feb. 26.

Brig. Gen. David E. Austen, N.G.N.Y., retired, will review the 13th N.Y. Feb. 18, and the 8th N.Y. Feb. 22.

The annual dinner of the Commanding Officers' Association of the New York National Guard, of which Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th Regiment, is president, will be held in the armory of the 7th Regiment, Wednesday night, Feb. 19. Upon the invitation of Colonel Appleton officers from out of town, if they desire, will be provided with sleeping accommodation after the dinner and a breakfast the following morning. Among the special guests will be Generals Barry and Mills, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral Ward, U.S.N.

Col. W. B. Thurston, 1st Field Art., N.G.N.Y., has only two vacancies to fill among his commissioned officers. The latest appointments are Sergt. Raymond W. Reid, as second lieutenant of Battery F, and Pvt. Louis D. Fancher, as second lieutenant of Battery E.

Col. T. W. Huston, of the 12th N.Y., has received the resignation of Lieut. H. G. Ely, B.Q.M., on account of ill health.

Important changes in the bill adding an aviation corps to the National Guard of New York were agreed on Feb. 12 by the Assembly Committee on Military Affairs, which will report the bill for passage on Tuesday. The corps will be made a part of the Signal Corps and officers and men will be taken from that unit of the Guard. This will compel the expert aviators who are listed for appointment as pilots, etc., to first join the Signal Corps before they will be eligible. The number of machines was also cut to two monoplane and two hydro-aeroplanes. It is not thought that there will be any trouble in getting the bill through the Legislature. Another bill which has been reported favorably is that allowing the major general commanding a salary. The duties of this office are now such as to require the Major General to give his entire time to the National Guard, and a salary under these conditions is not only just, but necessary. There are few officers capable of filling the position of Major General, who can afford to give up their entire time to the state military without a salary.

The 8th N.Y. has the best record of attendance for drills and parades, small-arms practice and service with U.S. troops among the three Coast Artillery regiments last year. It had a percentage of 82 at drills and parades, 83 at small-arms practice and 89 on duty in coast defense exercises. The figures of percentage of the other regiments in the same duties were: 9th Regiment, 76, 67 and 81 per cent.; 13th Regiment, 84, 59 and 71 per cent. The 8th Regiment will be

reviewed Feb. 22 by Brig. Gen. David E. Austen, in the armory.

7TH N.Y.—COL. DANIEL APPLETON.

Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th N.Y., has arranged a somewhat unique review to be held in the armory on Monday night, March 10. Mr. Samuel W. Fairchild, president of the Union League Club of New York city, and the members of that organization, having been invited to be the guests of honor. This invitation was extended the club in appreciation of its patriotic services in the past when such services were needed. Colonel Appleton has also decided to invite the heads of well known business firms to be present on the same night and look the regiment over. The Knickerbocker Grays Battalion will also give an exhibition. It is expected that the 3,500 seats will be installed in the new galleries by March 10, so that there will be no lack of seats. Admission will be charged to the armory for this review of March 10, but subsequent reviews will be free as in the past.

Governor Sulzer will review the regiment in April. The Medical Department of the regiment, under Major C. J. Colles, M.C., was inspected by Major W. S. Terriberry, N.G.N.Y., and Capt. C. H. Connor, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on Feb. 7, and with its equipment made an excellent showing. The detachment, incident to the inspection, was examined in bandage and litter work.

Colonel Appleton in speaking of the record of small-arms firing of the regiment last year states that the work was entirely satisfactory, as the conditions of qualification were new, and no opportunity was afforded for preliminary practice, owing to the closing of the range at Blauvelt. Companies F, E and L were awarded, respectively, the first, second and third prizes for the highest figure of merit in the 1st Brigade.

The regiment qualified five experts, nine sharpshooters and fifty marksmen. The experts were Major P. G. Landon, Lieutenants L. F. Knust, E. P. Fowler, Ord. Sergt. T. Anderton and Pvt. F. C. Welles. The O'Donohue trophy was won by Company F and the Knickerbocker Grays trophy by Company L. The Stein trophy was won by Company E.

The regiment in average percentage of attendance at drills stood No. 2 among the Infantry commands, with eighty-seven per cent., the 2d Regiment being the highest with eighty-eight per cent.

MAINE.

Adjutant Gen. Elliott C. Dill, of Maine, in his annual report for 1912, states that never in the history of the Organized Militia have the officers and enlisted men worked so studiously and so successfully to perfect themselves in the essentials of their military duties. The other is the fact that despite this hard and continuous work there has been a steady gain in membership. Figures are presented showing that the aggregate strength of the National Guard and Naval Reserve increased during the year 1912 from 1,344 to 1,580. Of this increase of 236, sixty-one are accounted for by the muster-in of the new 10th Company, Coast Art. Corps, at Brunswick in April, but the remaining increase of 175 is distributed quite generally throughout the several organizations and indicates a healthy and most encouraging growth.

"From a somewhat extended acquaintance with the Militia of other states," says General Dill, "I feel justified in saying that the people of Maine have a right to be proud of their Militia organizations. In comparison with the Militia of some of the larger and more wealthy states, the Maine Militia is a small body, but its average for efficiency is high and with the co-operation of the public in securing better armory facilities and the assistance of business men in making enlistment easier there is no reasonable standard of Militia efficiency which this small force cannot attain."

The Adjutant General states that conditions regarding care and accountability for public property have shown steady improvement and that all property issued by the Federal Government for the National Guard of Maine can be accounted for in a satisfactory manner at any time. It is stated that in general all organizations are completely uniformed, armed and equipped for field service with exception of marching shoes, which it is not deemed practicable to issue.

General Dill makes special reference to the necessity for better armory accommodations, and says, in part: "Continued neglect of the armory question places Maine's National Guard at a disadvantage in many ways. Particularly is this true in regard to the Coast Artillery troops. The Federal Government stands ready to equip the Coast Artillery armories with dummy armament at a cost of approximately \$250,000, but quite properly refuses to do so till the companies are housed in suitable permanent homes given over by competent authority (either state or municipal) to exclusive military control. Every city and town which has a company of Coast Artillery will get its dummy armament when its company has exclusive control of a proper armory."

Col. James L. Moriarty, I.G., in his report, which is embodied with that of the Adjutant General, says, in part: "The National Guard of Maine continues to improve. Its officers are better qualified than ever before. They are receiving advantages undreamed of ten years since. To them their service is but a school the year round—in the winter months theoretical instructions through correspondence conducted under the supervision of the regularly detailed instructor-inspector from the Regular Army in the spring added to by the camp of instruction for officers. The requirements for officers in the Guard to-day are higher than ever before in its history, and the officers of Maine are responding nobly to those requirements. As the qualifications for officers in the Guard have become higher so, too, with the enlisted men. The time for the mere automation in the Guard has passed away, and intelligence and an ability to assimilate knowledge are required of the recruit. With these requirements emphasized and benefited by the instruction of sergeants detailed from the Regular Army, and carefully trained for this special work, the enlisted man of to-day is easily the superior of him of the past."

COLORADO.

Our fondest expectations in regard to the development of the water supply at the rifle range have been exceeded, for the well is now producing about 30,000 gallons a day, and will be sufficient to furnish ample water supply for many years to come. Excellent work has been done in this development by Major George M. Lee, of the Q.M. department.

Capt. A. H. Hardy, of the ordnance department, appeared at a local Denver theater during the week of Jan. 20, giving an exhibition of fancy shooting which was very pleasing, and proved his claim to be an expert revolver and rifle shot.

Old members of the Guard are well represented in the present House of Representatives, for as one looks them over you can recognize Col. W. H. Andrew, at one time Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. W. V. Rowan, who commanded a company at O'Gray in the late 80's, and Capt. Charles Dailey, who was in command of a troop of Cavalry at Monte Vista in the 80's. Representative Wright was at one time a member of Troop B, at Denver.

Harry E. Insley, who has served as lieutenant of Co. B, 1st, for about one year, was on Jan. 16 advanced to be captain of that organization. Captain Insley served for a long time in the Kansas National Guard and makes a valuable addition to our official force.

Capt. E. A. Smith, of the Signal Corps, appeared before the luncheon of the Denver Electric Club, Jan. 23, and made an interesting talk on the Signal Corps, its organization, duties and equipment, paying particular attention to the wireless work being done by the Corps and making the startling statement that his operators were able to pick up Hot Springs, Ark., and send messages 800 miles. He expects soon to be able to get in touch with Kansas City and Chicago.

Comparison of the figures in the annual report of the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, gives Colorado a very good showing in the general result, and this state has fully as large a National Guard as any other in proportion to its population. The reports of the inspecting officers show that our Guard was in very good shape at the time of inspection.

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38-M



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

DOUBTFUL asks: (1) Does the recent change in Army Regulations 857, increasing period of detail, apply to officers now on recruiting service, or only to those to be detailed in the future or since this amendment? (2) What subjects will the examination for sergeants (first class) and sergeants, Q.M. Corps, embrace? (3) Can an enlisted man take this examination prior to his application for transfer to the Q. M. Corps? Answer: (1) Whether officers detailed on recruiting service prior to Dec. 30, 1912, will be kept on that duty for three years will be determined in cases as they arise. In many cases the operation of the law governing detached service will determine the date of relief. (2) and (3) Apply through channel for regulations.

SCOUT—See answer to Retirement.

RETIREMENT—As noted on page 711, our issue of Feb. 8, it has been decided that, under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, service under commission in the Philippine Scouts may be considered as analogous to service of enlisted men; that service under commissions issued prior to Aug. 24, 1912, during the four-year period for which issued, may properly be counted double for retirement as enlisted men, but that service under a re-commission for a period of four years, issued after Aug. 24, 1912, cannot be so counted.

J. S. H. D. asks: Since the Paymaster's Department has gone into the Q.M. Corps, and we, as retired enlisted men, U.S.A., wish to correspond or change our address, to whom should we address, the Chief Paymaster, Department of California, as heretofore, or the Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.? Should we say division or department? Answer: In your case, "Chief Q.M., Western Department, San Francisco, Cal."

S. T. asks: I am a native of the Philippine Islands; am on my second enlistment in the Navy, and served this and my previous enlistment as a mess attendant. As I intend to stay in the Navy, I wish to become a citizen of the United States. Would you please advise me what steps to take in regard to same? Answer: Apply at the nearest United States court regarding your second papers, as you have presumably taken out your first. It is probable that very soon men in the Service may be able to get full citizenship immediately upon termination of a complete enlistment and presentation of honorable discharge to court officer competent to grant citizenship. As the law now provides a residence of one year in one place is a requisite to enable an alien holding an honorable discharge to secure citizenship on the strength of such discharge.

F. H. H. asks: I enlisted in a wrong name in the Army. Could I get my discharge made out in my right name, and how? Answer: If there was no criminality attached to the giving of incorrect name, apply to the War Department, giving full particulars.

N. L. asks: A soldier was granted permission to take the Post Office examination and attained above eighty per cent. His right name has three syllables, but since boyhood he has dropped the second syllable and enlisted and re-enlisted under the abbreviated name. He had no criminal cause for shortening his name. At the Post Office examination he gave his right name and gave four Army officers as vouchers. (1) Is he subject to trouble for change in name? (2) Can a soldier be granted discharge for favor if he proves that he passed a

Civil Service examination or, in case he is certified for appointment? (3) Is it possible to get discharged for favor or through purchase when in foreign service under the above circumstances? Answer: (1) No; apply through the channel for correction. (2) Discharge would be granted, perhaps, for convenience of Government. (3) Discharge may be purchased in Philippines if soldier has served two years of his foreign tour.

P. E. B.—See answer to John H.

JOHN H.—Your query regarding examination of an enlisted man of Coast Artillery Corps for appointment as second lieutenant, Infantry or Cavalry, is answered in another column, under "Mobile Army Commissions: C.A.C. eligible."

R. M. S. asks: What is the translation of the Latin on a certificate of merit badge "Virtutis et audacia monumentum et praeclium"? Answer: A free translation would be: "A testimonial of honor to virtue and courage."

M. R.—The Uniform Regulations describe the latest Regular Army officers' "dress uniform cap"; there is no talk of changing same.

H. C. G. asks: A soldier was discharged in the Philippines Feb. 6, 1901, after serving three years. Is he entitled to water transportation? Answer: He was entitled to transportation to the United States at the expense of the Government.

J. A. Z.—See answer to M. A. V.

M. A. V. asks: (1) What is the number of applicants on the eligible list for appointment as second lieutenants in the Philippine Scouts? (2) Also list of applicants who took examination Nov. 1, 1912? Answer: (1) About six. (2) Sixty-five took the examination; results not yet published.

C. Y.—Naval prisoners are divided into two broad classes; first, those convicted of offenses involving moral turpitude or violation of general laws of the country, and second, those convicted of purely military offenses. In order that young naval prisoners who have been guilty only of military offenses may not be compelled to associate with criminals, offenders of the first class are sent to state prisons. There they are subjected to the rules and discipline of the institutions in which confined, in the same manner as persons convicted of similar offenses by civil courts, except that as to reduction of sentence for excellent conduct they receive the same benefits as men confined in naval prisons. The state prisons in which such naval prisoners are confined are as follows: Connecticut State Prison, Wethersfield, Conn.; New Hampshire State Prison, Concord, N.H.; California State Prison, San Quentin, Cal. Certain offenders of the second class mentioned above, whose previous records have been bad or afford little foundation upon which to base hopes of reform, or whose retention in the Service is for other reasons considered not desirable, are sent to naval prisons or prison ships, where they perform hard labor, but are saved from association with criminals, properly so called. These naval prisons and prison ships are in a very satisfactory shape as to discipline and sanitary conditions. All prisoners are required to do outdoor work, thus removing the depressing effect of constant indoor confinement. They are generally in better physical condition when discharged from prison than when they are received.

C. E. K.—Great Britain has the largest Navy and the largest number of battleships. See tables on pages 444, 445, our issue of Dec. 14, 1912.

H. G. asks: Please explain the conditions under which I can be discharged from the Marine Corps in order to re-enlist in the Navy as a landsman, electrician, "radio," having had

P. A. puts joy in jimmy pipes



That's because it can't bite—Prince Albert gives you the rare privilege of smoking *all* you want without a tongue sting!

Let that put a dent in *you*—the man who loves his pipe and suffers from *fire-brand* tobacco; *and you*, who gave up a pipe because it would not fit your taste.

Get this, men, as it's handed out, fair and square: P. A. is the one tobacco that's got everything any man who knows the delight of a pipe ever dreamed of. It can't bite, because the bite's removed by a patented process. That's why millions of men fondly call P. A. the "joy smoke." *No other tobacco can be like Prince Albert!*

5c

for P. A. in
the toppy
red bag



PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

Tastes more-ish every time you finish a jimmy pipe load—just kind of lingers with you, and first thing you do next is to fire up, again!

Prince Albert tastes so good, and smells so good, and it's so fresh and friendly-like, you just wonder how you ever did put in hours of misery with the old *fire-brands*!

Millions of men know the joys of Prince Albert in a cigarette and in a pipe. You never smoked a more delicious cigarette in your life. Rolls easy because it's fresh and it's crimp cut. Puts the Indian sign on the old-fashioned *dust-brands* and *fire-brands*!

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the north woods to the gulf—for your convenience—you can buy P. A. in the toppy red bag, 5c; in the tidy red tin, 10c; also in half-pound and half-pound tins.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C.

a little experience. Answer: Apply through the channel. Under certain conditions discharges are granted for convenience of Government. In your case, if you are in first enlistment period, you could purchase discharge after one year's service.

CONTENTED SUBSCRIBER.—Teague and Odell are the only second lieutenants of Field Artillery to come to the United States from the Philippines this year. They will probably sail from the Islands in September, 1913. Goetz and Riggs are on the top of the list of second lieutenants available for Philippine service and will probably sail for the Islands Aug. 5, 1913. Nance and Beatty are next on the list.

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 6, 1913.

Among those who sailed on the transport yesterday for the Philippines were Capt. and Mrs. Seth Williams, who arrived recently from Puget Sound and have been visiting Mrs. Williams's mother, Mrs. Norris, in Berkeley.

On Monday Mrs. Charles Ayres was hostess at a large musical reception for Miss Audencia Hansen, of Alameda, and Capt. Lucius Hopwood, of the Presidio, whose marriage took place on Feb. 4. About 100 friends were bidden to Mrs. Ayres's hospitable home on Oak street, San Francisco, for the charming affair. Miss Graff, Miss Aurora Thompson and Miss Beatrice Clifford contributed to the piano numbers, and Miss Carolyn Dooley played the violin. Mrs. Ayres sang a number of songs.

Mrs. Sidney Cloman and Mrs. David Sellers, wives of Major Cloman and Captain Sellers, Army and Navy representatives of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, have been cordially welcomed. Mrs. Willard Wayman gave an attractive luncheon for Mrs. Cloman, and Mrs. Harry Mendell entertained for Mrs. Sellers, about the same coterie of women being guests at each affair. Major and Mrs. Cloman have leased a house in Burlingame. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pixley have returned from New York and are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Rowell, at the Bellevue. Friends in society and at the club are giving the playright a hearty welcome.

Officers who registered at division headquarters on Saturday were Lieut. L. H. McKinley, 1st P.A.; Capt. Francis N. Cooke, C.A.C.; Capt. George B. Comly, 7th Cav., and Lieut. Joseph A. McAndrews, 2d Inf. Gen. and Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb, who have been guests of Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray at the Presidio, sailed on Wednesday for Honolulu and the Philippines. Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, who returned last week from the East, were entertained at a dinner by Capt. and Mrs. John Murphy on Monday at Fort Winfield Scott, and several guests from town were present.

An informal hop at the Presidio on Wednesday was given as a compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Allen and Miss Allen, visitors from Seattle, who are guests of Major and Mrs. Guyer. The hoproom at the Officers' Club was attractively decorated, and about seventy-five officers and their families and belles and beaux from town enjoyed the affair.

It is expected that Lieut. Joseph Parker, U.S.N., will be ordered to California next month and be stationed on this coast for the next year or two. He is at present with the Submarine Fleet, in Cuban waters, and Mrs. Parker will remain here with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Langhorne, at their home on Pacific avenue, until his return.

Lieut. and Mrs. Matthew H. Thomlinson will soon be settled in their new quarters at the Presidio. Mrs. Thomlinson has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Muller, in Berkeley, and has recently been joined by Lieutenant Thomlinson.

Major Lewis E. Goodier, J.A., and Capt. Charles B. Clark, 16th Inf., have been discharged from the Letterman General Hospital and are back on duty. First Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 25th Inf., and Eugene L. Ely, 5th Cav., and Capt. William D. Chitty, 4th Cav., also are relieved from treatment at the hospital.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 5, 1913.

The California and Maryland are now at the station and there is more or less entertaining aboard these ships constantly. Pay Insp. and Mrs. Joseph Fyffe gave a bridge party on Friday evening, in honor of Paymr. and Mrs. John R. Hornberger, who have taken apartments at the Collins, in Vallejo, while the Maryland is here. A supper was served at midnight. The prizes were won by Mrs. Eugene C. Tobey, Miss Nina Blow, of San Francisco; Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley, Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Paymaster Tobey and Lieut. Comdr. William H. Standley, and others present were Paymr. and Mrs. Hornberger, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Lieutenant Waller, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhn, Mrs. Collins, of Seattle; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln, Comdr. and Mrs. Richard S. Douglas, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Traut, Pay Dir. Charles M. Ray, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley, and Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman.

Miss Mildred Lansing and Miss Neva Salisbury spent a few days as house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Owens, who gave a dinner in their honor, when others present were Miss Owens, Lieut. Ralph M. Griswold, Hermann T. Vulte and Ensign Robert H. Skelton. In honor of Mrs. Ervin A. McMillan, a visitor to the yard for several weeks, Mrs. Richard S. Douglas entertained at luncheon and bridge on Thursday at her home in Vallejo. Other guests were Mesdames L. W. T. Waller, John M. Ellicott, C. B. Munger, Henry E. Odell, Frank M. Bennett and Arthur B. Owens. Mrs. Ellicott and Mrs. Owens won the prizes, bridge sets. Another bridge luncheon was that given by Mrs. James L. Kauffman on Friday. Mrs. Richard S. Douglas and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman won the prizes, and the other players were Mesdames John M. Ellicott, L. W. T. Waller, Arthur B. Owens, Eugene C. Tobey, Howson W. Cole, Jr., and Burnett.

Lieut. George W. Steele, Jr., entertained at dinner aboard the California for Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Miss Mildred Lansing, Miss Neva Salisbury, Miss Owens, Lieut. and Mrs. James L. Kauffman and the wardroom officers. Mrs. Mary McDougal is at the yard, after a visit to her daughter, Mrs. John L. Neilson, in Washington, D.C., for the holidays. Paymr. and Mrs. Philip J. Willett take possession this week of the bungalow formerly occupied by Paymr. and Mrs. John R. Hornberger. Mrs. Kirkwood H. Donovan stopped here to see her sister, Mrs. James L. Kauffman, en route from Coronado, where she has been visiting her mother, to Bremerton to rejoin Lieutenant Donovan. On Sunday Mrs. Kauffman entertained at a tea in her honor, and Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens made her the incentive for a dinner, at which the others present were Lieut. and Mrs. James L. Kauffman,

P.A. Sug. and Mrs. Lindsay H. Whiteside, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Jr., Miss Owens, Lieut. J. A. Gray, U.S.M.C.; Ensign Harry Hill, of the California, and Lieut. Herbert Jones, of the Hull. Later Mrs. Ralph R. Stewart, Civil Engr. Norman H. Smith, Lieut. Ralph M. Griswold and Hermann T. Vulte joined the party, for a musical evening.

Lieut. Harold Jones, who received news of the death of his father a couple of weeks ago, has secured a leave and has left for New Orleans, to be absent for a couple of months. Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Schwable entertained at dinner Saturday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln, and Surg. and Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Jr. Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines arrived on Monday for inspection of the barracks.

Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott entertained at dinner aboard the Maryland on Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Mrs. Lawrence L. Kauffman, Mrs. Kirkwood H. Donovan, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln and Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens. On the same evening the junior officers of the ship entertained at dinner, when Mrs. Gatech, mother of Ensign Thomas L. Gatech, chaperoned a bevy of girls from Oakland. Later the two parties united for a dance given by the junior officers, many officers and ladies of the yard being invited. Mrs. Phillips A. Lovering was a luncheon hostess on Tuesday for Mesdames Charles M. Ray, Joseph Fyffe, Gatewood S. Lincoln, John M. Ellicott, Frank M. Bennett, Samuel Gordon, Henry Odell, Garrison, Ervin A. McMillan, Charles H. Lyman and Holton S. Curl. Mesdames Gordon, Bennett and Garrison won bridge prizes.

P.A. Surg. Walter S. Hoen, from Bremerton, is here to take his examination for promotion. P.A. Surg. Percival S. Rossier is also to appear before a board this month. George Mayo returned to Suisun on Sunday, after a brief visit with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo. Mrs. Trilly, widow of Rear Admiral Joseph Trilly, is being cordially welcomed by San Francisco friends, after an absence of some time from that city. Capt. and Mrs. Ellicott and Miss Priscilla Ellicott were guests of Mrs. Eleanor Martin, at her San Francisco home, last week.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 8, 1913.

Mrs. Frank A. Armstrong entertained informally last Friday with bridge and five hundred, complimentary to Mrs. Reno and to Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Reardan's mother, before their departure. Mrs. Wilson carried off the prize at bridge and Mrs. Pearson at five hundred. Other guests were Mesdames E. J. Sullivan, Reardan, Pearson, Peckham, and Miss Willard, of Denver. Mrs. Samuel B. Pearson has as her guest Miss Shirley Willard, of Denver, Colo. Mrs. Wilson, guest of her daughter, Mrs. John D. Reardan, and Lieutenant Reardan for several months, left on Sunday for her home in Georgia. Lieut. Cassius M. Dowell, 11th Inf., has been appointed aid on General Edwards's staff. Lieut. Henry P. Carter, M.C., ordered to El Paso, leaves shortly for his new station.

Mrs. Thomas T. Frissell has as guest Mrs. Robert Sterrett, from Fort Logan, Colo., while Lieutenant Sterrett is undergoing examination for promotion at Fort Leavenworth. On Sunday afternoon the infant daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles G. Lawrence was baptized at the home of the parents by Chaplain George C. Stull, 11th Inf. Capt. and Mrs. Frank A. Armstrong were sponsors, and the baby, who is three weeks old, was given the name of Charlotte Elizabeth. There was a good attendance at the regular meeting of the dancing class at the post hall on Monday evening; Mrs. Brewster and Mrs. Reardan were hostesses for the evening.

At the meeting of the United Spanish War Veterans on Wednesday evening at the post the commander of the camp, Col. Arthur Williams, received the gift of a handsome emblem of the order, in the form of a ring. One of the largest assemblies of men was present and keenly enjoyed the surprise of Colonel Williams. After the installation of the officers by Judge Mentzer, Chaplain Stull spoke of the increased interest and general contentment of the men of the 11th Infantry and of their appreciation of their commanding officer. Colonel Williams expressed his regret that he would not be able to remain with these men, but said he would carry with him always pleasant memories of the terms that he has served as commander of Col. J. L. Torrey Post. Delicious refreshments had been provided. The 11th Infantry quartet and individual members gave an enjoyable entertainment immediately after the repast. The 11th Infantry orchestra furnished the music.

Gen. Clarence R. Edwards has been ordered to the Philippines and will leave soon for his new station. Although he has been stationed only a few months at this post, General Edwards has done much to improve the efficiency of the service here and has made many friends. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, now stationed at St. Paul, will succeed General Edwards in command of Fort Russell. Capt. and Mrs. Edgar Myer gave a beautiful dinner on Thursday for General Edwards, Major and Mrs. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Reardan, Miss Rosalie Williams, Commander Davis and Lieutenant Wedgwood.

Capt. and Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson gave a dinner, followed by bridge, on Wednesday complimentary to Mrs. Robert Sterrett, guest of Mrs. Frissell, and for Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Capt. and Mrs. Crallé, Capt. and Mrs. Errington and Captain Castle. General Edwards called a meeting of the ladies of the garrison on Thursday afternoon, at post headquarters, to decide upon the decorations of the large hall in the Administration Building that is to be used as an amusement hall. Committees were formed and it was decided to call the hall "Edwards Hall."

Mesdames Myer, Nelson and Reardan received the Regimental Card Club at the Infantry Club on Friday evening. High scores at bridge were made by Mrs. Baker and Lieutenant McAdams. Mrs. McAdams and Captain Frissell making the low scores. The members present were Major and Mrs. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Capt. and Mrs. Crallé, Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Kemper, Mrs. Myer, Miss Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Goodrich, Lieut. and Mrs. Brockman, Lieut. and Mrs. McAdams, Lieut. and Mrs. Reardan, Lieut. and Mrs. Baade, Miss Davis, Lieutenant Lackland, Captain McGrew, Mrs. McGrew and Lieutenant Mahan.

Mrs. Thomas T. Frissell entertain with bridge this afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Robert Sterrett. Major and Mrs. James A. Cole give a dinner for Mrs. Sterrett this evening.

FORTS LISCOM AND SEWARD.

Fort Liscom, Alaska, Jan. 20, 1913.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil gave Capt. and Mrs. Ode C. Nichols a farewell dinner on Thursday, Jan. 9. Capt. and Mrs. Nichols and children spent Friday as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrard and left Friday night on the Northwestern for Seattle. Thence they go to Fort McDowell, Cal., where Captain Nichols is detailed for general recruiting duty. The entire garrison went down to the boat to bid them farewell. The monthly ladies' night at the Tillicum Club at Valdez took place on Saturday, Jan. 11. Col. and Mrs. O'Neil, with Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, of Valdez, acted as hosts. All the club members from the post attended: Col. and Mrs. J. P. O'Neil and family, Capt. Isaac Irwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader, Lieut. and Mrs. Kunzig. Captain Irwin had as guests Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrard. The evening was spent playing bridge and dainty refreshments were served. Miss Troup won a hand-painted cream pitcher and sugar bowl and a box of fine cigars was won by Mr. Blum, of Valdez. Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart A. Howard entertained with two tables of auction on Jan. 14. The guests were Col. and Mrs. O'Neil, Miss Troup, Miss Virginia Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Kunzig. The prizes were won by Mrs. O'Neil and Lieutenant Kunzig.

Col. and Mrs. O'Neil celebrated their twenty-first wedding anniversary on Jan. 15. Colonel O'Neil as a delightful surprise ordered a fine dinner from Seattle. The Mariposa fortunately arrived on time, at noon, so the turkey and other delicacies from the "outside" came just in time to grace the occasion. Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton returned to Valdez after

a three months' leave, spent visiting his home and family in Kansas, and in Washington and New York. He will leave again shortly for an annual inspection trip of the roads between Valdez and Fairbanks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Weeks have rented Dr. Dalton's house on Reservation avenue, the largest and most completely equipped house in Valdez. Lieutenant Edgerton is to stay with them. Lieut. Walter Prosser, who owns his home in Valdez, will take his meals with them, and two rooms and a bath are being reserved for Colonel Richardson, of the road commission. This will form a congenial little Army circle, consisting of all the Army officers stationed at Valdez. Colonel Richardson is in Washington on a six months' leave, but is expected back the latter part of March. There was great excitement for about half an hour at Lieutenant Weeks's residence yesterday. A fire broke out in one of the bedrooms, probably caused by one of the stoves, as the average Alaskan house boasts of a stove in every room. The Valdez fire brigade turned out promptly and the fire was extinguished with very slight damage to property.

Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader had two tables of auction Friday evening. The guests included Miss Troup, Miss Virginia Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Kunzig, Lieut. Stuart A. Howard, 30th Inf., has been made post adjutant, relieving Lieutenant Kunzig. Lieut. and Mrs. Howard were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Kunzig on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Sherrard entertained in honor of the arrival of Lieut. and Mrs. Howard with a delicious Sunday night supper. The other guests were Capt. Isaac Irwin and Lieutenant Anderson.

Snow shoeing and skiing are very popular these bleak January days. The hillsides are dotted with members of the garrison, arrayed in moccasins, fur caps, fur gloves, etc., enjoying the Alaskan winter sports. Yesterday, while taking one of the steepest hills on skis, Lieutenant Anderson had quite a severe fall and dislocated his left shoulder. He is in the hospital and hopes to be out in a week or ten days. Snow shoes are used principally for getting over the country; in inspection of the traps, or in the pursuit of game. The officers find the hunting good and the ptarmigan plentiful, while trapping is poor, not a single animal having been caught in the traps.

Mrs. Henry W. Miller gave a large bridge party in honor of the post ladies on Friday afternoon at her home in Valdez. Miss Virginia Harrison, who, by the way, is a new recruit to the game of bridge, captured first prize, an attractively framed water-color portraying the gorgeous local scenery. On account of the high, glacier winds and the rough sea, the Wednesday Auction Bridge Club was postponed until Friday, Jan. 17, at the home of Mrs. Dalton in Valdez.

Fort Seward, Alaska, Jan. 10, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur R. Kerwin and family arrived a short time ago at this post for station. They have many friends in the garrison and they were greeted with great pleasure.

Capt. and Mrs. George E. Goodrich are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Thursday, Jan. 9. He has the distinction of being the first 30th Infantry baby born on Alaskan soil.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William H. Sage, assisted by Lieut. and Mrs. Parker, entertained the officers and ladies of Fort Seward with a brilliant New Year's dance. The gymnasium was beautifully decorated and made an excellent ballroom. The 30th Infantry band rendered the music with its old time vim and the dance was much enjoyed by all present.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 9, 1913.

The military ball given Friday evening by the bachelors of the garrison was the most successful affair in years. A special train from Portland, filled with society people, was met by special busses, and many others came over in the cars and automobiles. The entrance to the ballroom was a bower of evergreens and colors. The guests were received by Mrs. George S. Young, wife of Colonel Young; Mrs. Page, sr., wife of Brig. Gen. John H. Page; Mrs. Morrison, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Morrison; Mrs. Edward F. McGlachlin, wife of Lieutenant Colonel McGlachlin; Mrs. Canby, wife of Major Canby; Mrs. Wilcox and Mrs. Honeyman, of Portland. In one end of the hall were the United States colors, draped about a large picture of George Washington; immense flags were hung from the ceiling, the ends being caught up in ropes of evergreens. In the balcony were rugs, easy chairs and cozy corners, and around the walls were pictures of distinguished officers, Colonel Young's being in the center. Mrs. Young and Capt. Charles Howland and Colonel Gale and Mrs. Page led the grand march. After the dances a delicious supper was served, while Miss Carmel Sullivan, of Portland, rendered several pieces on the harp. The committee, Captains Lanza and Howland, Lieuts. Walter R. Taliaferro and R. W. Wilson, were showered with compliments upon the affair's success.

A pretty dinner on Friday night, before the ball, was given at the quarters of Capt. Charles Howland, when Capt. and Mrs. Cromwell Stacey, Lieutenants Wilson and Wheeler, Miss Chalmers, of Vancouver, and Miss Housman, of Portland, were guests. Miss Marjory Page, daughter of Gen. John H. Page, was a charming hostess at a large dinner preceding the bachelors' ball on Friday. Besides Gen. and Mrs. Page, Capt. and Mrs. Page and Miss Page those present were Col. G. H. Gale, of Fort Shoom, N.Y.; Lieut. and Mrs. Hartwell, Miss Westinger, Lieutenant Snow and Lieutenant Gill.

Major and Mrs. James Canby were hosts at a dinner on Friday night for Mrs. and Mrs. J. Wesley Ladd and Mr. and Mrs. Shewlin, of Portland. On Friday Miss Polly Young gave a delightful dinner for Miss Isabelle Tyson, of Knoxville, Tenn., house guest of Miss Evelyn Carey, of Portland. Other guests were Miss Evelyn Carey, Miss Louise Burns, Lieut. Vincent Meyer, Frank Stuart and Jordan Zan. Miss Polly Young also entertained a number of Portland guests at tea on Sunday. M. E. Crumacker, of Portland, was a guest of Lieutenant Schneider for the bachelors' ball on Friday night.

Miss Marguerite Hewitt, of Portland, was a guest of Mrs. James Canby during the week. Gen. Marion P. Maus has returned to the garrison, but will leave soon for the East for station. Little Junius Boswell celebrated his third birthday on Wednesday with a luncheon for four of his tiny friends—Maudie Hartz, Ward Dabney, Jr., George Clarke Rockwell and John T. Richardson, Jr.

Gen. Marion P. Maus, now commanding the Department of the Columbia, is to be transferred soon to New York, under the reorganization order, G.O. 9, War D. Mrs. Maus did not return home with the General, but remained with her mother in Washington, D.C. On Monday Mrs. Ward Dabney and Mrs. George C. Rockwell were joint hostesses at one of the largest and most beautiful teas given in the post this season. Mrs. Page poured and Mrs. Cornell served the salad. Mrs. Hartz, Mrs. Tarleton, Mrs. Walter K. Lloyd and Miss Page assisted. Those calling were Mesdames Fred W. Bugbee, James Canby, Wilson, Chase, Adrian S. Fleming, Elmer Clark, Wilkes, Gibner, James Ossewaarde, Edward F. McGlachlin, Robert Phinney, Phinney, Abraham P. Buffington, Allen Parker, McLaughlin, Cromwell Stacey, Robinson, William F. Jones, Fry, Bernard Lentz, Morrison, George S. Young, Harold Young, Fred Foster, Taylor, John T. Richardson, Mrs. John H. Page, Harlow, Lantz, Miss Marjory Page, Miss Westinger and Miss Mae Foster.

Mrs. Abraham P. Buffington and Mrs. Allen Parker gave an attractive five hundred party Tuesday, in the post hall, which was tastefully decorated in winter greens and red blossoms. An elaborate supper was served. Mrs. Richardson won a silver plate and Mrs. Jones a cut glass dish, while a lemon dish and silver fork went to Mrs. James Canby, and Mrs. Lantz received a bon-bon dish. Other guests were Mesdames Elmer W. Clark, Wilkes, Gibner, Ossewaarde, A. B. Warfield, Tarleton, Taylor, McGlachlin, Wilson, Chase, Hartz, Robert Phinney, Ward Dabney, Walter K. Lloyd, McLaughlin, Cromwell Stacey, George C. Rockwell, Robinson, Fred W. Bugbee, Cornell, Fry, John Page, Morrison, Foster, Harlow, Bernard Lentz, George S. Young, Miss Page, Miss Brambilla and Miss Westinger.

A large number of people were present on Tuesday night at the Officers' Club, when music, dancing and refreshments

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We have now in stock a most attractive collection of fabrics suitable for Men's Shirts and Pajamas, Ladies' Waists and Children's Garments. The assortment includes:

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Peau de Crepe, one of the best fabrics for Men's Shirts or Ladies' Waists, white grounds with colored stripes, also in plain white or white with Satin Stripes, 32 inches wide, \$2.00 per yard.

Silk Mixed Fabrics, the correct material for soft cuff shirts in almost endless variety, width 32 inches, 50c to \$1.00 per yard.

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Scotch, English and Austrian Madras and Oxfords in white and colors, Russian Cords, Embroidered Batiste and French Percalles in all the newest color combinations, width 32 inches, 28c to 85c per yd.

Flannel Shirtings, cotton and wool, all wool, or silk and wool, and a fine collection of the renowned "VIYELLA" (guaranteed unshrinkable) in plain shades, and a large assortment of new Spring styles, 32 inches wide, 45c to \$1.25 per yard.

D. & J. Anderson's Celebrated Scotch Gingham in the new Ombre effects, plain colors, stripes, checks and new Tartan plaids; also Galatea and Kindergarten Cloth in great variety.

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were enjoyed. Mrs. Lucius H. Bennett was hostess at a sewing party on Monday afternoon, when about fifteen guests were present, and refreshments were served at four o'clock. Lieutenant Rucker, 2d Field Art., has returned from Fort Riley.

Capt. William F. Jones, Lieutenants Brabson and Harlow leave on Sunday for a three months' detail at the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla. Mrs. Abraham P. Buffington has been confined to her quarters with a very sore throat, but is much improved. Mrs. Brabson will visit her home in Fort Monroe while Lieutenant Brabson is at the School of Fire.

FORT SNEELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 9, 1913.

Miss Hauser, of Washington, D.C., guest of Lieut. and Mrs. James Regan, left Friday for her home. Mrs. Stanley L. James was hostess Monday afternoon for the Sewing Club. Mrs. Edmonds, of Louisville, Ky., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper. Mrs. George H. Penrose entertained Thursday afternoon for the Auction Bridge Club. Miss Regan, sister of Lieut. James Regan, is the guest of Mrs. C. J. McConville, of St. Paul.

Lieut. Alex M. Hall, past few months in the East and South, the guest of relatives, will return Tuesday to the garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead entertained Sunday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley L. James, Miss Vogdes, and Lieutenant Thorpe. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Johnson entertained Tuesday at dinner, later taking their guests to the dances in the gymnasium. Mrs. Moor N. Falls left Saturday for Sacramento, Cal. Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks on Thursday had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno, Capt. and Mrs. J. Millard Little and Miss Field.

Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser entertained Sunday at supper for Major and Mrs. George B. Duncan, Major and Mrs. George H. Penrose, Capt. and Mrs. Reuben Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe H. Hearn and Capt. and Mrs. Will Point. Lieutenants Harmon and Hobson were hosts Tuesday, after the masque dance, at an informal supper. Mrs. W. D. Lambert, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Johnson, left Friday for her home in Henderson, Ky.

The third meeting of the Dancing Club was held Friday in the gymnasium. The officers and women of the 9th Infantry who leave Tuesday morning for Fort Thomas, Ky., are Major and Mrs. George B. Duncan, Capt. and Mrs. Reuben Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Howard G. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe Hearn, Lieut. and Mrs. James Regan, Lieut. and Mrs. Wyman, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Johnson. Tuesday evening at a prettily arranged dancing party in the post gymnasium. The affair was an informal masque party and many original and quaint costumes were worn by the dancers. The ballroom was simply and effectively decorated, the walls being draped with huge American flags, and the ceiling and chandeliers were hung with ropes of Southern smilax and confetti. At the entrance of the hall a pergola had been erected and here the guests were served with frappe. The 28th Infantry band, stationed in the balcony, played. A number of officers and their wives stationed in St. Paul were present, among them Col. and Mrs. Thomas J. Lewis, Major and Mrs. Arthur Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Converse R. Lewis, and Captain Puls.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 5, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. Hoyle and Capt. and Mrs. Henry received at the hop Saturday night. Mrs. McMahon and her two daughters have rooms in Carr Hall. Mrs. N. F. McClure is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Koch. Mrs. Davis entertained at a delightful bridge party on Thursday for Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Guilfoyle, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Koch, Mrs. Naylor, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. McCleave, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. De Loffre, Mrs. Donnelly, Mrs. Kendall, Madame Beaugardier, Mrs. Kilbourne and Mrs. Lockett.

Lieut. and Mrs. Koch entertained at a tennis tea for Lieut. and Mrs. McCleave, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Naylor, Lieutenant Goetz and Miss Goetz, Miss Lockett and

Lieutenant West. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson entertained at supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Koch, Lieut. and Mrs. Naylor, Lieutenants West, Hixon and Van Deusen. Mrs. Lockridge was hostess at a delightful bridge party, given in Mrs. McClure's honor, on Saturday; the others present were Mesdames Taylor, Lockett, Naylor, Koch, De Loffre, Scott, Hoyle, Guilfoyle and Kilbourne. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson and Miss Brooks have arrived from Washington. Lieutenant Sands, Rumbough, Hoyle and Magruder leave very shortly for the School of Fire at Fort Sill.

Mrs. Scott was hostess at a bridge on Tuesday, in honor of Mrs. McClure, and for Mesdames Henry, Hoyle, Connor, Koch, Nelson, Forsyth, De Loffre, Taylor, Weaver, Wheeler, Guilfoyle, Kendall, Lockridge, Naylor and Hill. Prizes were presented to Mrs. Hoyle and Mrs. Taylor. The Mounted Service School Bridge Club met at Mrs. Koch's on Monday. The Evening Bridge Club met at Mrs. Kefauver's on Tuesday. Miss Clark left for Chicago on Tuesday. Mrs. Corcoran is here for a short time, to pack her household effects before joining Captain Corcoran on the border.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 3, 1913.

A masque ball was held in the grand ballroom of Hotel del Coronado Saturday evening, and those in attendance included Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. H. Southerland, Comdr. Augustus C. Almy, U.S.N., retired; Capt. and Mrs. John G. Ballinger, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur T. Balentine, Major William L. Kneeder, Miss M. Kneeder, Capt. and Mrs. Franc Lecocq, Major and Mrs. William R. Maize, Capt. and Mrs. John L. Sehon, Major Charles B. Vogdes and family, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Anthony Wayne Vogdes.

The San Diego association of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion has elected the following officers: President, Col. T. F. Randlett; first vice-president, Col. John W. Hanan, U.S.A., retired; second vice-president, Major Charles B. Vogdes, U.S.A., retired; chaplain, Rev. Richard D. Hollington; secretary-treasurer, D. B. Rowley. The annual banquet will be held Feb. 17. Major and Mrs. William R. Maize, Capt. and Mrs. John L. Sehon and Ulysses S. Grant are among the patrons announced for the charity ball to be held in the ballroom of the U. S. Grand Hotel Easter Monday, March 24.

The torpedo boat destroyers Whipple, Preble and Paul Jones left to-day for San Pedro, but will return in time to take part in the general fleet maneuvers off Coronado Islands next week.

Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, accompanied by Mrs. Anderson, is at the U. S. Grant Hotel. Among others there are Ensign Jay K. Esler, U.S.N., and Capt. Andrew E. Williams, U.S.A. On Thursday Mrs. W. Prentice B. Prentice was hostess at a morning bridge and luncheon, entertaining in honor of Mrs. John McClellan, wife of Brigadier General McClellan, U.S.A., retired. Her guests included Mesdames John Stafford, Charles B. Vogdes, Otto A. Nesmith and Louis C. Scherer.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Feb. 11. Later changes appear in another column.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief. WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander. UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. (Temporary flagship of First Division.) Capt. William S. Benson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

THREE CURED OF ECZEMA

"When a child, I suffered eight years with eczema. I could not sleep at night, and had sores all over my chest. We had doctors and none could do any good, until my mother saw the advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies in the paper. We used the Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent, and they cured me of eczema. I also used them on my five children. Two of them had eczema very badly. When my children had eczema, I was not worried at all, as I knew the Cuticura Remedies would do their work. They had sores all over their heads, their hair would fall out, and they would scratch all night and day. They had it on their heads, face, and in back of the ears so that I thought their ears would drop off. I washed their heads and bodies with Cuticura Soap and they are as clean as the driven snow. Cuticura Soap and Ointment also cured my children of ringworm. I would not be without the Cuticura Remedies. They are wonderful." (Signed) Mrs. Violet Cole, 26 S. Redfield St., Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 29, 1910.

Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) afford the most economical treatment for skin and scalp troubles from infancy to age. Sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, for free book on skin and scalp troubles and their treatment.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. Capt. Roy C. Smith. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.

VERMONT, battleship—first line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Harry Mcl. P. Huse. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Roger Welles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capelhart. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—first line, 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. John D. McDonald. Sailed Feb. 11 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Marbury Johnston. Sailed Feb. 11 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

MINNESOTA, battleship—first line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. Edward Simpson. Sailed Feb. 9 from Colon for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

IDAHO, battleship—first line, 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. Sailed Feb. 9 from Colon for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—first line, 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogerwerf. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Joseph Strauss. Sailed Feb. 9 from Colon for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robinson. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Group.

Lieut. Ernest A. Swanson, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ernest A. Swanson. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

REID (destroyer). Ensign David F. Ducey. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.

HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYRANT (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

STERRETT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. William Ancrum. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Julius F. Hellweg. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fifth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group, except Beale, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JENKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Submarine Flotilla.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

First Group.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group, except Castine, to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

CASTINE (tender). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

SEVERN (tender). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Elwin F. Cutts. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign Holbrook Gibson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Second Group.

Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group, except E-2, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

D-3 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Francis Martin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crone. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tug). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tug). Btsn. John D. Pennington. At Cape Haitien. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tug). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William K. Harrison. En route from Colon for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tug). Chief Btsn. William Derrington. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. Bryant. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of this fleet, except Salem, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Charles P. Preston. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLINOIS, battleship, 18 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Claude B. Price. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISSISSIPPI, battleship—first line, 20 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. At Beirut, Syria.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Harry A. Field. At Smyrna, Asia Minor.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief.

Will be detached March 7, to assume duties on General Board.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. William L. Gilmer. At San Diego, Cal.

CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Apt. Alexander S. Halstead. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At San Diego, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. George W. Kenyon. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Henry C. Gearing. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles F. Pousland. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Henry G. Shonard. At San Diego, Cal.

There's just the difference between a raw, poorly made Cocktail and a

Club Cocktail

that there is between a raw, new Whiskey and a soft old one.

The best of ingredients—the most accurate blending cannot give the softness and mellowness that age imparts.

Club Cocktails are aged in wood before bottling—and no freshly made Cocktail can be as good.

Manhattan, Martini and other standard blends, bottled, ready to serve through cracked ice.

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TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles C. Windsor. At San Diego, Cal.

F-1. Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Diego, Cal.

F-2. Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal.

F-3. Ensign Kenneth Heron. At San Diego, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. Charles J. Lang. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. The Charleston is also the receiving ship at Puget Sound.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA (armored cruiser), 18 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

DAVIS (torpedo boat). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FOX (torpedo boat). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Manila, P.I.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Manila, P.I.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At Shanghai, China.

QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hannigan. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Grattan O. Ditchman. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Shanghai, China.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Walter L. Heiberger. At Canton, China.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. At Manila, P.I.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. At Manila, P.I.

PAMPANGA, gunboat. Ensign Paul J. Peyton. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Group.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. William O. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Olongapo, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Charles J. Moore. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign William C. Owen. At Olongapo, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Eugene M. Woodson. At Olongapo, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Fred T. Berry. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Group.

Ensign Charles M. Yates, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign William H. Pashey. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Rihelidaffer. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABAREND, fuel ship, merchant complement. Whitney L.

"THAT'S IT!"

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Pour a Teaspoonful on a Steak before Serving. It adds that final touch of rare flavor to so many dishes! A perfect seasoning for Roasts, Chops, Fish, Rarebits, Gravies, and Chafing Dish Cooking.

Sold by Grocers Everywhere.

Eisler, master. Sailed Feb. 1 from Shanghai, China, for Nagasaki, Japan.
ALEXANDER, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I.
NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pridaux, master. At Olongapo, P.I.
RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh. At Olongapo, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug), Chief Bttn. Peter E. Radcliffe. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Bttn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. Sailed Feb. 7 from San Diego, Cal., for Amapala, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Feb. 5 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Manzanillo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BALTIMORE, cruiser—second class, 12 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHEYENNE, monitor, 6 guns. Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island.
CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
DENVER, cruiser, third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Acapulco, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there.
EAGLE, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. Surveying on the coast of Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
HANNIBAL, fuel ship. Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the Atlantic Coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Benjamin G. Bartholow. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bttn. George E. McHugh. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. The Marietta arrived Feb. 10 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., for repairs. Address there.
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. Sailed Feb. 7 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAYFLOWER, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Newton A. McCully. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. Sailed Feb. 10 from New Orleans, La., for Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. Sailed Feb. 5 from Bremerton, Wash., for Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEWARK, cruiser—second class. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.
ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur M. Whittton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OZARK, monitor, 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying on the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.
PEORIA (tug), Bttn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. John F. Hines. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PROMETHEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. Sailed Feb. 7 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STERLING, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Port Royal, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durrell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. In first reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At Mobile, Ala. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

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ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.
NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. At foot of East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, in winter quarters.
RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass. Address mail there.

RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.
At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.
Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham.
Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.
At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.
Destroyers—Macedonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the group.
Reserve Torpedo Group, Mare Island.
At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.
Destroyers: Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence and Perry. Torpedoboats: Farragut and Goldsborough.
Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.
At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
Torpedoboats: Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.
OSCEOLA, Chief Bttn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Navy Yard Station, Portsmouth, Va.
POTOMAC, Bttn. Frank G. Mehling. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
TECUMSEH, Chief Bttn. Herman P. Rahbusch. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNCLAS, Chief Bttn. John Danner. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Maine" under "Special Service." The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.
CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
CUMBERLAND (station ship). Capt. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.
HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. (See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet.")
NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."
PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William M. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.
SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Raby. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail Guam, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Chief Bttn. William Martin. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.
Active, Mare Island.
Alice, Norfolk.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.
Chickasaw, Newport.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk.
Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal.
Iwana, Boston.
Massasoit, Norfolk.
Modoc, Philadelphia.
Mohawk, Norfolk.
Narkeeta, New York.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.
Pensacook, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pentucket, New York.
Pontiac, New York.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapid, Cavite.
Rocket, Norfolk.
Samoset, Philadelphia.
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston.
Sotomoyo, Puget Sound.
Standish, Annapolis.
Traffic, New York.
Transfer, New York.
Triton, Washington.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Unadilla, Mare Island.
Waban, Guantanamo Bay.
Wahnetta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

B-2, Norfolk.
B-3, Norfolk.
Brooklyn, Philadelphia.
Columbia, Philadelphia.
Constitution, Boston.
General Alava, Cavite.
Gwin, Newport, R.I.
Lancaster, Philadelphia.
Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H.
Manly, Annapolis.
Mintonomoh, Philadelphia.
Milwaukee, Puget Sound.
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Onesida, Port Royal, S.C.
Panay, Cavite.
Portsmouth, Norfolk.

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Restless, Newport.

Terror, Philadelphia.
Vestal, Boston.
Yorktown, Mare Island.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, Providence, R.I.
Boston, Portland, Ore.
Concord, Seattle, Wash.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Elfrida, Newborn, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Foote, Newborn, N.C.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Huntress, St. Louis.
Isle de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo.
Machias, New Haven, Conn.
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, Baltimore, Md.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

THE ARMY.

Department, District and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.
Central Department.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. William H. Carter.
Southern Department.—Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.
Western Department.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.
Philippine Department.—Headquarters, Manila, P.I. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.
District of Luzon: Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.
District of Mindanao: Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.
Hawaiian Department.—Headquarters, Honolulu, Oahu. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.
1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding.
2d Division.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding.
3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray, commanding.
Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.
North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y., Col. John V. White, commanding.
South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C., Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.
Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, Cal., Col. John P. Wissner, commanding.

[We omit the table of stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared last week, except those given above.]

A HORNET'S NEST.

It is related that just before the battle of Perryville a young man who had been in the Service but two weeks was ordered with a comrade to take down a fence in advance of the regiment, so that the column could march through. They went through a pasture, and the young man, who was ahead, thought he heard the peculiar buzz of hornets. As the sting of these insects was particularly poisonous to him he looked about for the nest, but saw neither hornets nor nest.

Then, concluding that he had something more important to do than look for hornets' nests, he went on and let down the fence.

He missed his comrade and could not imagine what had become of him. He returned to the regiment and soon forgot all about the hornets.

The colonel of the regiment rode up and said to him, "I'll see you after the engagement," and galloped off.

His manner and tone seemed unusually stern to the young man, and he wondered what he had done to offend. A day or two later the young man was surprised and delighted to receive an official letter with his appointment as first lieutenant.

He took this to be pure luck, but he was curious to ascertain how it was that such luck should come to him. When opportunity offered he asked of his colonel an explanation.

"Why," said that officer, "you were promoted for bravery the time you let down that fence. You were the coolest man under fire I ever saw."

"Under fire?" gasped the lieutenant. "Was I under fire?" He thought the colonel was joking.

"Why," exclaimed the colonel, "the bullets were whizzing all round you!"

"Were those bullets?" cried the young man; "I thought they were hornets!" and he looked surprised and startled. Now he understood the disappearance of his comrade at that time, who had known the difference between the whizz of bullets and the buzz of hornets, and at the first sound had dropped his musket and run back to his regiment.

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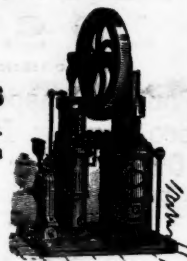
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